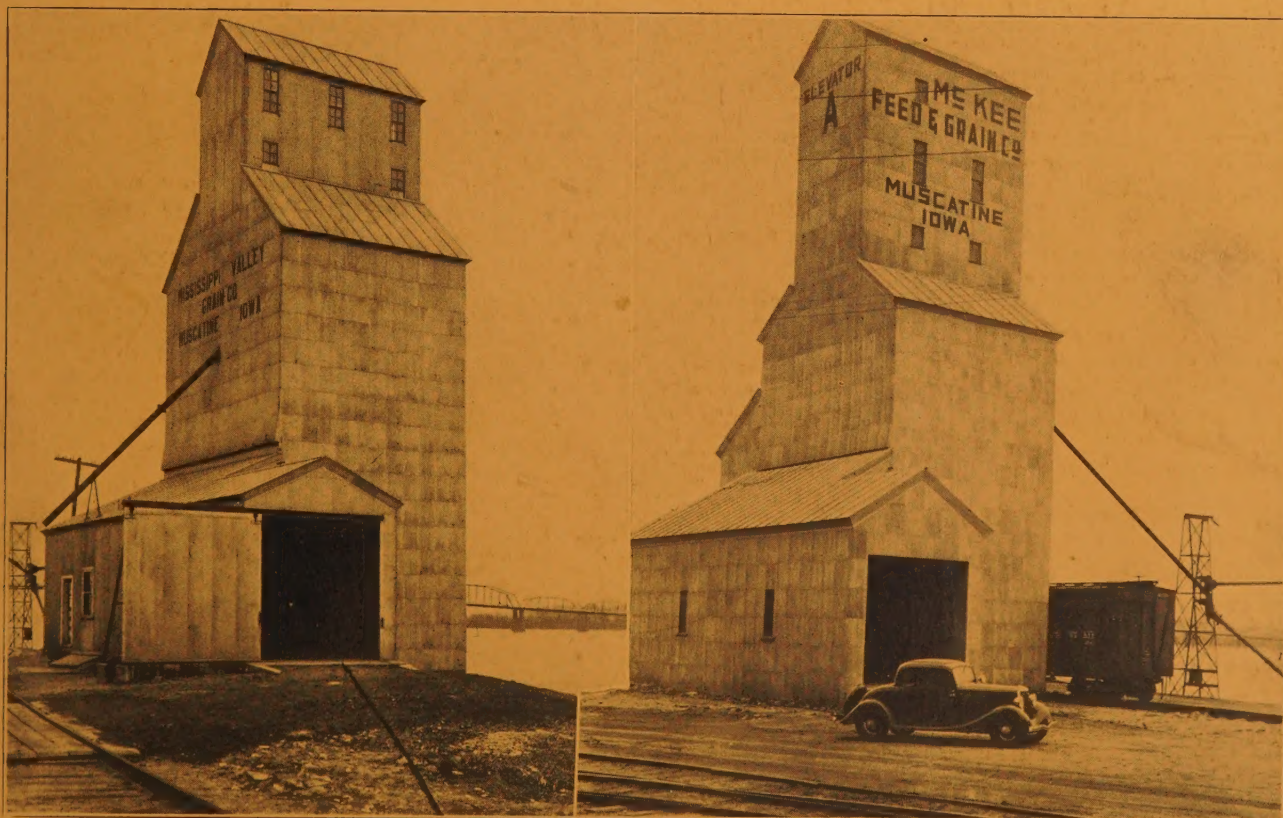


A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

In This Number

The Correction of Fire Hazards
 The U. S. Chamber Speaks Up
 The Season for Improvements
 Autocratic Domination Will Discourage Producers
 and Handlers
 Change in Labor Provisions of Exchange Code
 To Continue NRA
 Regimentation Killing Export Trade
 Unjust Limitation of Inspectors Territory
 The Farmers Elevators Research Bureau

Exchange Code Hearing
 Minority Report on AAA Amendments
 Improved Elevator Head Drives
 The Tale of Two Legs
 Care of the Scales
 Construction Hints for Better Elevators
 Economic Aspects of Production Control
 Lamb Rations Compared
 Egg Mashers
 Sorghums in Texas



Two New Elevators at Muscatine, Ia., for Loading River Barges.
 [For Full Particulars See Pages 352-353.]

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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Grain Exchange Members

J. N. Beasley Elevator Co., Inc., grain and seeds.*
Burrus Panhandle Elevators, public storage-mdsing.
Great West Mill & Elevator Co., millers, grain dealers.
Henneman Grain & Seed Co., seeds and grain.*
Kearns Grain & Seed Co., grain-field seeds.*
Martin-Lane Grain Co., wholesale grain.*
Stone, Lester, grain merchant.*

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Chamber of Commerce Members

Beer & Co., Inc., E. H., grain, hay, seeds.*

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Corn Exchange Members

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Cargill Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Lewis Grain Corporation, consignments.*
McKillen, Inc., J. G., consignments.*
Proveost, S. E., grain and feed broker.
Wood Grain Corp., consignments, brokerage.

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Schoff & Baxter, cash grain, soy beans, futures.*

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Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, provisions, stocks.*
Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.*
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Cleveland Grain Co., The, receivers and shippers.*
Feehery & Co., E. J., consignments, grain to arr.*
Harris, Burrows & Hicks, grain & prov. futures.*
Holt & Co., Lowell, commission, grain and seeds.*
Kellogg Co., John, grain merchants.*
Lamson Bros. & Co., grain, stocks, provisions.*
Norrie Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Quaker Oats Co., grain merchants.

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Bailey, E. I., shpr. grain, mill'd, oil and c.s. meal.*

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Union Equity Co-operative Exchange L. D. 66 & 67.

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Rogers Co., E. M., brokerage & consignments.*
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Transit Gr. & Comm. Co., consignments-brokerage.*
Worth Gr. & Comm. Co. (Sam Strader & Harry Johnson)*

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Shaw, Thomas F., grain exporter.*

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HUTCHINSON, KAN.

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Owens Grain Co., mill & elevator buying.
Security Elevator Co., terminal & country elevators.

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Scouler-Bishop Grain Co., consignments.*
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Scroggins Grain Co., grain merchants.*

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OMAHA, NEBR.

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Crowell Elevator Co., receivers, shippers.*
Udike Grain Corp., receivers & shippers.*

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Watson Grain Co., corn & oats brokers.*

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Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.*
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Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.*

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Terminal Grain Corp., grain merchants.*

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Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., optrs. Wellington Term. Elvtr.*

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Craig Grain Co., wheat specialists, consignments.
Harold-Wallis Grain Co., milling wheat specialists.
Smith-Melinden Grain Co., wheat, corn, grains, feeds.
Wichita Terminal Elvtr. Co., gen'l elvtr. business.*

WINCHESTER, IND.

Goodrich Bros. Co., wholesale grain and seeds.*

*Members Grain & Feed Dealers National Assn.

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, a merger of Grain Dealers Journal (Est. 1898), American Elevator & Grain Trade (Est. 1882), Grain World (Est. 1923), and Price Current-Grain Reporter (Est. 1884). Published on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in the interest of progressive wholesalers in grain, feed, and field seed. 332 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A. Price \$2.00 per year, 25¢ per copy. Entered as second class matter November 27, 1930, at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879. Vol. LXXIV. No. 9. May 8, 1935.

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Members**SIMONDS-SHIELDS-LONSDALE GRAIN CO.**

Kansas City, Mo.

Specializing in Southwestern Corn

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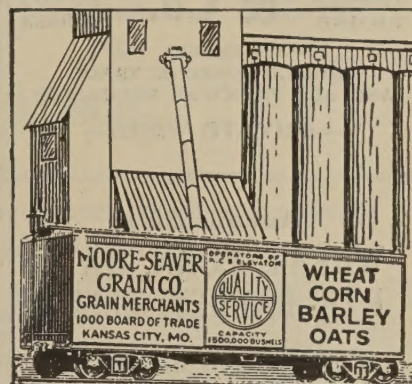
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SANTA FE ELEVATOR "A"
10,200,000 BUSHELS

Modern Fireproof Storage

Ask for our bids on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye and Barley for
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Furnished at Regular Storage Rates.**YOUR NAME**where every progres-
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see it, will convince
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A good firm to consign to

Corn—Oats—Soft Wheat—Barley

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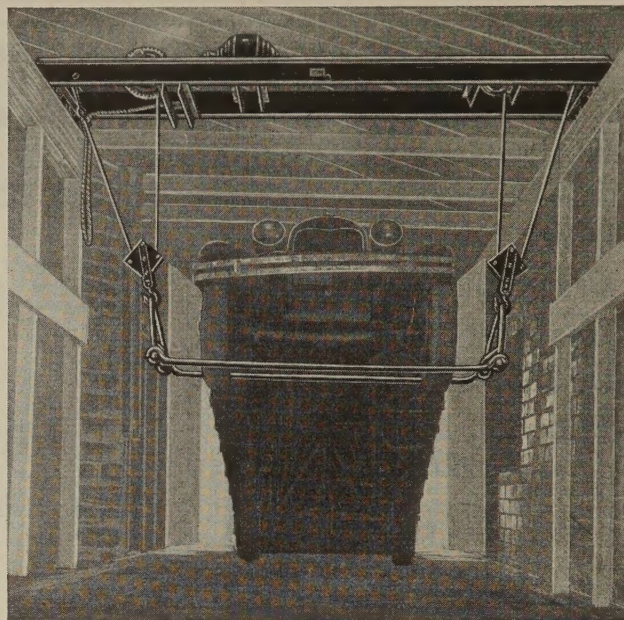
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Department of
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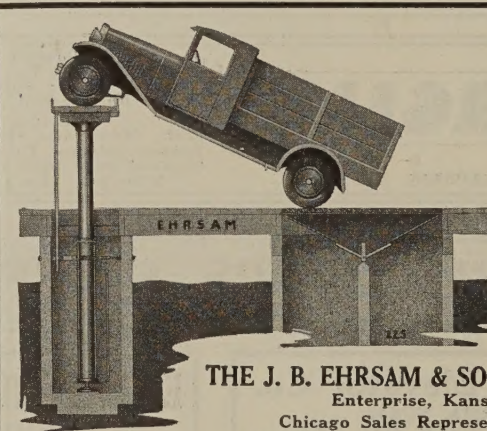
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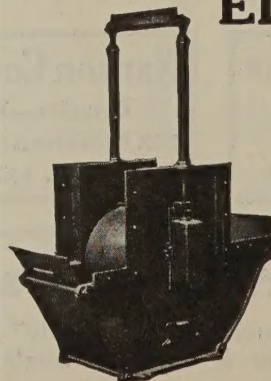
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Everything
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Elevator Boot



**Ball Bearing, Low Intake, Non-
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pacity.**

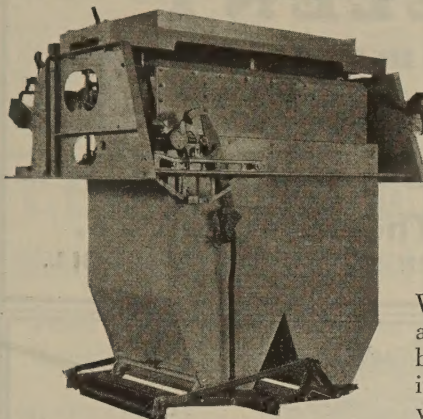
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It will give you Accurate Weights, Accurately Recorded.

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Rapid handling means greater volume and greater volume means greater profit. Bring your handling and shipping facilities up-to-date and make money.

Write for catalog descriptive of this newest grain shipping scale

Richardson Scale Company

Factory: Clifton, N. J.

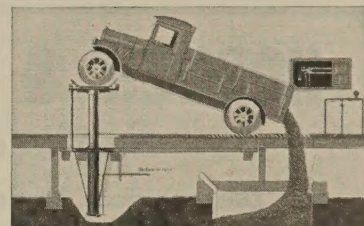
37 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Illinois
Minneapolis, Minn

Wichita, Kansas

DEPENDABLE

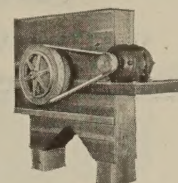
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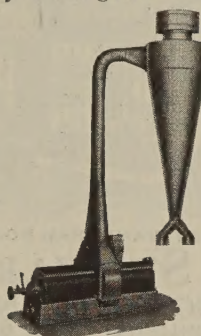
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Cools and elevates the feed after grinding, without extra power cost, and no reduction of grinding capacity. Modern and economical in every respect. Built for long service. Send for full particulars.



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Write for copy of this 1935 Fumigation Handbook. It's concise, yet contains identifying illustrations of most of the insect pests which infest stored products. Ask us about our Atmospheric Chamber for package and bag fumigation.

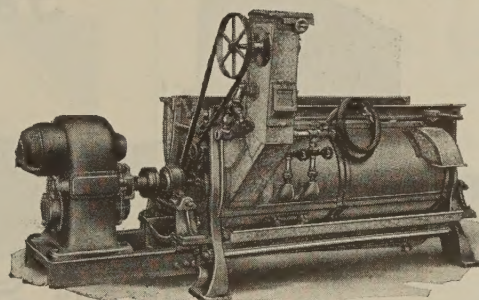
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Branches in 37 Principal Cities of the United States and Canada
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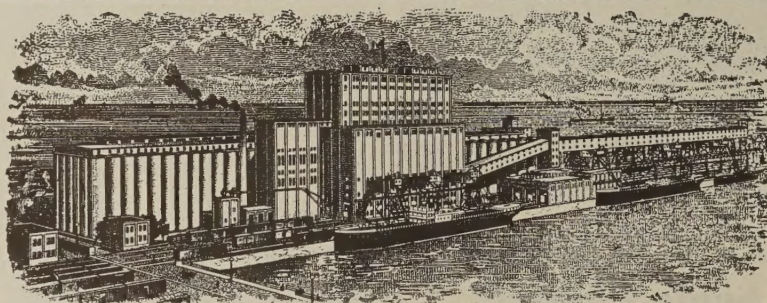
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Capacity
5,000,000
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Equipped with
Four Stewart
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Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
10,500,000 Bushels

JOHN S. METCALF CO.

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This book contains 200 leaves, 100 white bond, machine perforated leaves bearing 800 tickets of form shown, interleaved with 100 blank manila sheets. Supplied with 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon paper, size 8 1/2 x 11 inches. Order Form 62. Price, \$1.45, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 3 lbs.

Cash with order for twelve books earns 10% discount.

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Price _____ per cwt.	Gross _____ lbs.
Price _____ per bu.	Tare _____ lbs.
Driver—On. Off.	Net _____ lbs.
	Net _____ bu.
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One-fourth actual size.

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332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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WE SPECIALIZE

In Modernizing Country Elevators
Our recommendations will cost you nothing. When do you wish us to submit estimates on remodeling your grain-handling facilities?
THE VAN NESS CONSTRUCTION CO.
Grain Exchange Omaha, Neb.

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CONSTRUCTION OF
Grain Elevators—Feed Mills—
Flour Mills—Coal Pockets
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Builders of Grain Elevators,
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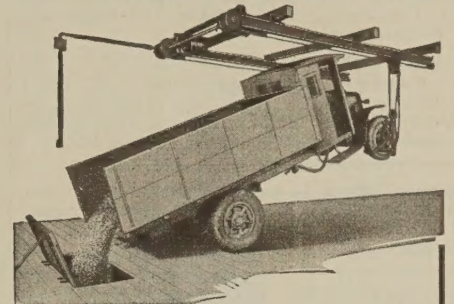
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Designers and Builders
Grain Elevators
Warehouses
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All mechanism overhead of driveway.
Installation cost is reasonable.
Ample capacity for the largest loads.
Complete control of operator at all times.

Safe and speedy in operation.
Hundreds of satisfied users.

By extending track you can dump
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No connection with driveway floor or
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For complete descriptive circular in-
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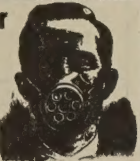
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Rubber Protector, \$2.00
Sent postpaid on receipt
of price; or on trial to re-
sponsible parties. Has auto-
matic valve and fine sponge.

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BY REMOVING THE CAUSE

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CALUMET Elevator Cups

Large Capacity

Can be used continuous, or for replace-
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tinuous will double capacity. No back-
legging, will operate at wide variation
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Protected by U. S. and Foreign Patents.

Write for information and prices

B. I. Weller

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Scale and Credit Tickets

This duplicating book is formed of 100 leaves of
white bond paper, size 5½ x 13¾ inches, machine
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yellow post office paper for the 500 duplicates which
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Order Form 51. Price \$1.00 f. o. b. Chicago.

Each ticket provides spaces for "Number, Date, Load
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Net lbs., Net bus. \$. Due to
or order, Weigher.

Check bound, well printed. Shipping weight 3 lbs.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated
332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.



Our various station managers certainly
appreciate receiving your good maga-
zine and they assure us they derive a
great deal of benefit from it.—General
Grain Co., Stanton Thatcher, vice-pres.
and gen'l mgr., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line, each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

OKLAHOMA—15,000 bu. cap., elevator for sale; good mixed station; hammer mill, other sidelines; priced right. Write 74G4 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

Some **SERVICE** to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

NO. EASTERN KANSAS—10,000 bus. iron-clad elevator for sale; built new 1923-24, electric, good sidelines. Selling account poor health. 74J1 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

Whenever there is a real opportunity of interest in the grain trade, it is usually registered in the "Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Journal.

MONTANA—100,000 bus. steel elevator for sale, electric power man lift, feed roller, Inv. cleaner, truck lift, two hopper scales, best grain section in state, main line N. P., real buy for live wire with finances to handle. Write 74H13 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

OHIO—One of the best equipped elevators and machinery for the manufacture of feeds in Northwestern Ohio, for sale or lease. Located in best dairy, poultry and grain section of Ohio. Owner wishes to devote full time to the hay and straw business. The Miller Feed Co., Defiance, Ohio.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

EASTERN INDIANA—Elevator and coal business for sale. Price very reasonable on account of illness of owner. Mrs. W. Elwell, 1630 Central Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

SOUTHEASTERN KAN.—15,000 bu. elvtr. complete with grinding and feed mixing machinery; 25x125 ft. whse. and trucks; doing good jobbing business in this territory; good reason for selling. Cherokee Grain Co., Cherokee, Kan.

MONTANA—Eighteen operating elevators located in the choice milling wheat district of Montana are to be sold within the next thirty days by the trustee in bankruptcy of the H. B. Lake & Co., Great Falls, Mont. Considered the best line in Montana. For complete information as to terms and conditions of sale, write W. S. Cameron, trustee in bankruptcy of H. B. Lake & Co., 337 Ford Bldg., Great Falls, Montana.

ELEVATORS WANTED

WANTED TO LEASE Central Illinois elevator with option to buy. Write 74H12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

MILL & ELEVATOR FOR SALE

KANSAS—500-bbl. flour mill with 80,000 bu. grain storage, 60,000 bu. concrete grain elevator for sale. Will sell combined or separate. Also two country grain elevators. Box 513, McPherson, Kans.

Every penny invested in a Journal "Wanted—For Sale" ad returns an amazing per cent of profit.

MILL FOR SALE

TEXAS—Electrically equipped alfalfa mill for sale at Clint. If interested write W. D. Wise, P. O. Box 173, El Paso, Tex.

FLOUR MILL FOR SALE

WASHINGTON—200-bbl. concrete flour mill for sale, 72,000 bu. concrete and steel bulk storage and 323,000 bu. sacked warehouse storage; modern machinery; in heart of famous Big Bend milling wheat district. A bargain if sold within 60 days. Write Farmers Union, 203 Hutton Bldg., Spokane, Wash.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

S. D.—Feed & produce business stock and whse. for sale, commercial feeds, grain and poultry, supplies, buy and sell eggs and poultry; established 12 yrs.; pop. 18,000; failing health reason for sale. C. X. Coverston, Rapid City, S. D.

IOWA—Going diversified business and well equipped plant for sale for milling whole wheat and graham flour, rye meal and rye flour, corn meal, buckwheat and manufacturing pancake flour and poultry feeds. Plenty of water power gives low operating costs. Priced for quick sale. —Brown-Fallgatter Co., Cedar Falls, Ia.

SITUATION WANTED

WANT POSITION as grain buyer or manager of elevator; 20 yrs. exper.; Ill. preferred; ref. 74F2 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

On the other end of the Journals "Wanted—For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

SPECIAL SERVICES

EXPERT CAR Tracing for Expeditious Handling. Am familiar with all terminals and yards. W. G. Rusch
Harrison 3286, 1025-26 Chicago Board of Trade.

On the other end of the Journal's "Wanted—For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

HELP WANTED

MEN WANTED—Feed mill machinery salesmen. 74J6 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

MACHINERY COMPANY established more than 70 years wants salesmen on commission basis to sell elevator and feed mill machinery. Write 74J12 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain and Feed Journals, Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A consolidation of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

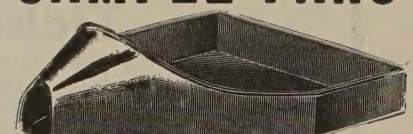
Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator.....

Post Office.....

State.....

SAMPLE PANS



Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, 2½ x 12 x 16½", \$2.00 at Chicago.

Seed Size, 1½ x 9 x 11", \$1.65 at Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
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332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FEED MIXER, 1 ton vertical, with motor. 74J9 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

HAMMER MILL, latest type, with or without motor. 74J8 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

WRITE ME

I have some splendid bargains in Feed Mill machinery. L. R. Veatch, 428 Pratt Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

BOSS AIR BLAST CAR LOADER

Rebuilt at the factory and carrying the same guarantee as a new machine. **BARGAIN.**

Pneumatic Grain Machinery Corp.,
322 S. Patterson Blvd., Dayton, Ohio.

SELL YOUR SECOND HAND Machines Now—tomorrow they will not be worth as much as they are today. A shiny machine which has just been in operation sells quicker and brings a bigger price than a dirty, rusty one.

MOTORS AND DRIVING EQUIPMENT

New and Guaranteed Rebuilt Motors,
Air Compressors, Pumps
Repairing and Rewinding
Link-Belt Silent and Roller Chain Drives,
and Multi-V-Belt Drives from Stock.
Complete Engineering Service to
help you with your problems.
Electrical Engineering & Construction Co.,
Phone 4-3289 Des Moines, Iowa.

TRADE IN your idle elevator and mill machinery on a Newell Improved Heavy Duty Electric Truck Lift. Overhead and stationary models priced as low as \$185. For a short time only we will accept your idle, second-hand machinery at a good valuation in trade, due to our low stocks of reconditioned elevator and mill power transmission equipment, motors, engines, feed milling and mixing machines, etc. Tell us what you have to offer. Newell Construction & Machinery Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

FEED MILLING equipment for sale. 1 Bowsher Co. Mill, No. 10 combination corn and cob grinder; 1 Bartlett & Snow corn sheller, No. 4070-3, with steel pulley; 1—25-h.p. motor, 60 cycle, 3 phase, 220 volt, with starter; 1—7½-h.p. motor, 60 cycle, 3 phase, 220 volt, with starter; 1 attrition mill, Sprout-Waldron No. 24 direct con. to two motors of 20-h.p., 220 volt, 60 cy., 3 ph., with starter, switches, etc.; 1 No. 1 Rowell-Whippet hammermill with bagger; 1 No. 3 Rowell-Whippet hammermill with bagger; 1 No. 3 Rowell-Whippet hammermill 30-h.p. motor, connected. Wisconsin Pwr. & Lt. Co., Madison, Wis.

FOR SALE TO BE CALLED for by truck only—1 Clark single power shovel, \$60; 1 good Monitor No. 8 cob scalper, \$35; 1 good Monitor No. 5 style D cleaner, \$125; 1 good No. 0 Wester rolling screen cleaner, \$50; 1 Bauer Bros. ball bearing 24 in. attrition mill, \$35; 1 overhead 8 inch steel roller dump with pulley and cable attachments each side and 1½ h.p. motor complete, \$50; 1 Fairbanks Morse 500 bu. scale with timbers, \$35; 1 40-h.p. Fairbanks Morse gas engine, \$75; 1 Rotex grader, \$50; 1 80-ft. stand elevators, 6x12 buckets, 100 ft. 10-in. screw conveyor; 40-ft. 9-in. conveyor, 20-24-in. good drop hangers; 100 assorted steel pulleys and 80 ft. of 8-in. loading spout cheap. Timbers from an elevator and 175-bbl. mill we are tearing down. F. J. Wood & Sons, London, Ohio.

NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY

1-1000 lb. vertical feed mixer connected to geared in the head motor; 1-1500 lb. horizontal mixer, 1 Vita cereal mill; 1 Rosco oat huller; 1 cold molasses mixer; 1 corn cracker and polisher; 1 Eureka corn cutter and grader; 1 corn cutter, grader and sacker combined; 1-4 bu. Richardson receiving scale; Union Iron Works sheller; water wheels; No. 3 Monitor cleaner; 1-No. 6 Invincible tri-screen receiving separator; Clark power shovel; pulleys all sizes; No. 9 clipper cleaner; Jay Bee and Gruendler hammer mills; Monarch attrition mills; 50-h.p. full diesel engine; 2 pr. high feed rolls 9x18; 1-300-h.p. Westinghouse; some elevator boots with 30" pulleys. All our rebuilt machines carry the same guarantee as new machines. Everything for the feed mill and elevator. Write your wants. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

MACHINES FOR SALE

EAR CORN Crusher & Feeder; used 3 months. 74J11 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

CORN CRACKER & GRADER; ton per hr., has motor. 74J10 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

BAR NUN HAMMER Mill for sale, 60-h.p. rebuilt, first class condition. Write 74F3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES WANTED

SECOND-HAND Vertical or horizontal 1-ton feed mixer wanted in good condition. Wakey Bros., Orion, Ill.

1—NO. 3 OATS CLIPPER wanted without cyclone. State make, age, condition and where available. Kasco Mills, Inc., Toledo, Ohio.

MOTORS FOR SALE

MOTORS—Stock from receiver's sale; all sizes; low prices. 74J7 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A. C. and D. C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors, 25 to 100 hp., 1,200 to 3,600 r.p.m. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. Nussbaum & Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—Buyers and this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMO-MOTORS" columns of Grain & Feed Journals—the medium for power bargains.

SCALES FOR SALE

ONE 20 TON 24' HOWE, one 20 ton 22' Standard, one 10 ton 22' Howe, for sale; all guaranteed good condition; also other makes and sizes. Dillon Scale Repair Co., Dallas, Tex.

BARGAIN IN SCALES—12½ ton, 16' Fairbanks Type S Motor Truck Scale complete with steel \$225; 10 ton, 22' Howe wagon scale \$120; 5 ton Fairbanks 14' farm scales \$60. F.o.b. Kansas City, Mo. 74J13 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

ENGINES FOR SALE

ONE 50-H.P. BESSEMER Oil Engine for sale, with complete equipment; all in extra fine condition; in daily operation. St. Joe Flour Mill, St. Joe, Indiana.

Your RADIO MARKET Record

A boon to the grain dealer who keeps a convenient, permanent record of market quotations for ready reference.

This form provides convenient spaces for hourly quotations on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, and Barley. A week on a sheet, and a year's supply of sheets in a book.

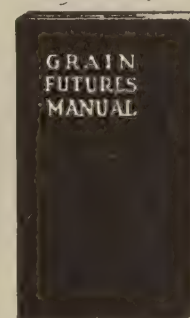
Order Form CND 97-5.

Price, \$1, plus postage. Shipping Weight, 1 lb.

Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Grain Futures Manual



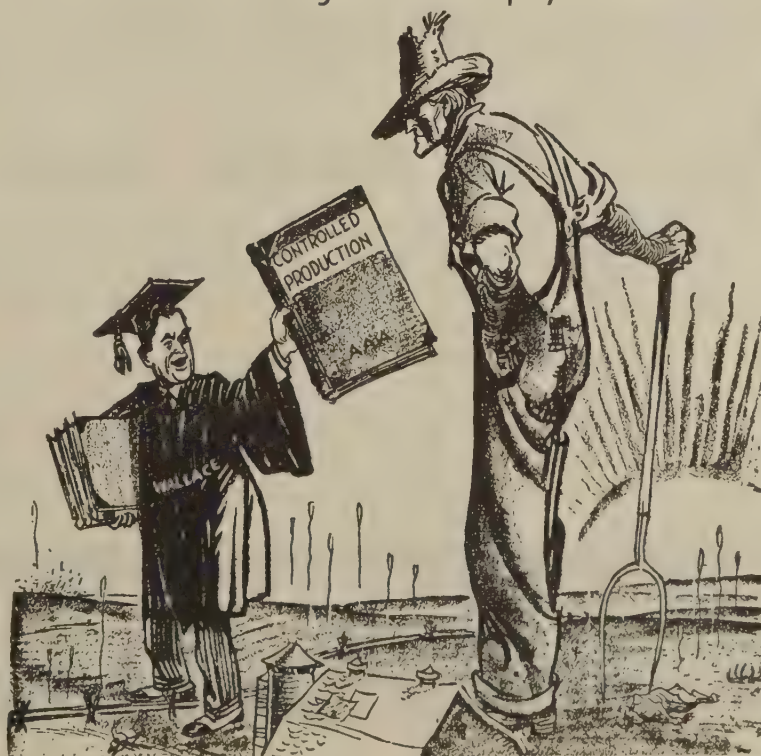
is a clear and concise exposition of the elements surrounding trading in grain futures. It contains questions pertinent to such trades and answers thereto, which are illuminating though brief; also a bibliography, making possible the reader's easy digest of the subject with the aid of ample references to many authoritative works.

Bound in keratol, size 3½x6 inches, 74 pages, price 50c, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals
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332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Adding Insult to Injury



"I'm working my way through college."

New York Post

Effective
JULY 1ST 1935

To conform to Amendments to the U. S. Grain Standards, an equivalent moisture method must be calibrated against, and duplicate the results of, the specified reference standards.

"Percentage of moisture shall be that ascertained by the air oven or any device and method which give equivalent results."



*For wheat, rye, oats, barley, sorghums and flaxseed. For corn, the water oven is the specified reference standard.

The TAG Heppenstall Moisture Meter ALONE meets these requirements

ACCURACY—Each meter is compared with a standard before shipment and must check within a tolerance of plus and minus 0.05% moisture content.

RELIABILITY—It will duplicate results within tolerances that other methods cannot meet in single determinations.

RAPIDITY—30 seconds completes the determination of moisture content. No weighings to make.

SIMPLICITY—The TAG-Heppenstall Moisture Meter is easy to operate. No complicated instructions to follow.

Write at once for a copy of the new bulletin describing this indispensable instrument.

C. J. TAGLIABUE MFG. CO.

Park & Nostrand Ave's., Brooklyn, N. Y.



GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1882

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 8, 1935

SO MANY government loan agencies are tying up the farmer's chattels that buyers of grain will need to exercise greater caution to avoid paying twice for grain covered by lien.

AN ARRANGEMENT of the grain handling machinery in the elevator may be a mechanical success, yet a failure because the convenience of the patrons and comfort of the workmen has not been considered.

THE EMPTY BINS so common with all elevators at present, provide a splendid opportunity for a thorough house cleaning and painting. The toleration of accumulated dust, dirt and damp grain provides a real paradise for weevil and other grain infesting insects.

THE TAIL is going to wag the whole dog down in Indiana where the soybean growers of one county have combined themselves to fix the price of the bean without consulting the state of Illinois, which grows a few beans, or the remainder of the country; not to mention China, whose great soybean market is being revolutionized by the remarkable rise in silver prices.

THE CROP REPORTS being received from country grain dealers are the most encouraging we have received for years. While there are some sections where the acreage, moisture and condition is anything but encouraging, most of the reports published in this number are so optimistic as to leave little else to be desired or expected.

ENLARGEMENT of the soybean acreage brings new problems to the elevator operator who must provide equipment to handle this crop. The keeping quality of the bean in bulk storage is not assured and may require special study by the buyers, especially since the condition of the bean radically affects the chemical reactions in processing.

THE increase in the purchases of commercial mixed feeds during 1935 compared with 1933 should be gratifying to mixers and encourage grain dealers to provide themselves with feed grinding and mixing equipment against the hour that feeders in trucking distance decide to switch from home grown provender to mixed feeds and more profitable results.

CANADA'S government will need large advances from the banks to carry the cash wheat it has determined to take in on May contracts. The interest charges and storage charges will offset the gain, if any, by an advance in prices. Without pretending to prescience anyone can guess the chance is 50-50 that wheat may be lower when the pool manager finally sells, as sell he must.

THE COLD WET weather which has prevailed quite generally throughout the grain surplus states promises to exterminate millions of chinch bugs, grasshoppers, Hessian flies and other pests commonly infesting grain fields, so the farmers who have planted anything, now have good prospect of a bountiful crop, even though it be contrary to the wishes of the acreage control experts.

SO MUCH TROUBLE has been experienced in keeping water out of concrete storage bins, grain elevator operators generally are looking about for some method of water proofing the outside walls of the outside bins of concrete storehouses that will insure permanent protection against the beating rains. While the walls of some carefully constructed concrete storehouses have proved impervious to beating rains, the damage due to moisture getting into the grain has forced many unexpected losses on operators.

THE REACTION by the Interstate Commerce Commission to the solid phalanx of objectors to its suggestions in the Rudy-Patrick case must be satisfactory to the six grain exchanges, the several state railroad commissions and the American Seed Trade Ass'n, who are informed now that any change in transit rules, regulations or practices would be subject to protest, suspension and investigation and that until action by the carriers is taken petitioners' protests are premature. Perhaps the vociferous objections were premature; but both the carriers and the Commission are now fully advised of the folly of requiring surrender of a carload quantity of billing from one origin, to the transit point, to be entitled to the milling in transit rate to final destination.

THE FOUNDATION of a building is most important, and especially for a grain storage structure subjected to the varying stresses due to loading and unloading the bins. Scales and moving machinery operate satisfactorily only on an unyielding support.

SOME YEARS AGO the province of Manitoba bought and attempted to operate 167 country elevators and actually did operate the houses until the annual loss proved to the satisfaction of the politicians that the wheat growers were not being helped by the government's experiment. The results were thought to be convincing, but the Canadian Government, which has a large investment in an isolated elevator at Churchill, on Hudson's Bay, now reports the loss of the last year on the two months' operation to be \$207,000. And still the politicians of the world are obsessed with the conceited conviction that they know far more about any line of business than the men who have specialized in it all of their days.

SEED ADULTERATION and misbranding is not increasing as might be supposed from the numerous press releases by the Department of Agriculture reporting many prosecutions for violation of the law. Whether the federal government is more vigilant or is initiating prosecutions for minor infractions that are accidental in the case of reputable seedsmen can only be guessed; but the seed inspection departments of both eastern and western states give reliable figures to the contrary. The state seed commissioner of Indiana reports a continued marked improvement in the correct labeling of seeds in the last few years. In fact the percentage of samples seriously misbranded in 1934, 14 per cent, was the lowest since the seed law was enacted in 1921. Instead of advertising as dishonest a reputable firm for a single shipment falling below the specified germination or purity, the federal authority might concentrate on the persistent lawbreakers and, by presenting their past record to the court, persuade the judge to impose a fine ten times the usual nominal assessment of \$25 to \$100.

LITIGATION has been entirely foreign to the relations of members with the exchange in which they hold membership, as well as between exchange members themselves. That the members of an industry or merchants guild are better qualified than the courts to dispense justice has been recognized from time immemorial, and even today we never hear of two Chinese resorting to the civil courts to settle a business difference. With the creation of the Grain Futures Administration, the enactment of the new bankruptcy law and the Exchange Code it may be that some court rulings will be necessary to determine to what extent the grain exchanges retain their self-governing powers. One of the questions that should be settled is: Does the financially embarrassed concern owe fellow members grain or money? Hitherto the immediate closing out of all trades has simplified the situation to the advantage of all concerned. If trades of a concern can be kept open pending a reorganization who will guarantee that the exchange creditors will receive settlement in full?

Autocratic Domination Will Discourage Producers and Handlers

Handlers of all farm commodities, from wholesaler to retailer, whether distributing grain or some other product, are united in their opposition to the amendments to the AAA sought by the bureaucracy in H. R. 7713, for the substantial reason that the burdensome licensing restrictions and arbitrary regulations thereunder are certain to increase the costs of handling the crops between producer and consumer. Under the amendments economical business practices of thrifty merchants must be abandoned for those imposed by the Washington autocracy. Additional clerical help must be employed to collect data and present them in the form demanded by the bureaucrats.

The consequent addition to the spread between producer and consumer will not benefit the middleman, but must come out of the producer, defeating the alleged purpose of the AAA to increase the farmers' purchasing power.

The laborer is worthy of his hire whether described as an employe of a co-operative ass'n, independent merchant, line company or chain retailer; and, as both Legg and Sapiro have said, there is no hope of increasing the farmer's return by any reduction in the costs of marketing under the existing economical system. By no magic can the lawmakers cut down the present meager cost of handling.

Paragraph 3 of Sec. 8 of the bill authorizes the Sec'y of Agriculture to impose licenses upon "the handlers of any agricultural commodity or product thereof or any competing commodity or product thereof, in the current of or in competition with, or so as to burden, obstruct, or in any way affect, interstate or foreign commerce." The intent of this language is to license those engaged in intrastate commerce mainly, on the ground that other persons are handling the same product in a way affecting, however remotely, interstate commerce.

The greater part of the new matter in H. R. 7713 relates to enlarging the compulsory licensing power of the Sec'y of Agriculture, to force objectors to bend their necks to the yoke.

It is not surprising that the drafters of the amendments felt free to insert such un-American coercive clauses in the bill, for they have the precedent of the processing tax in the original act, which unfairly discriminates against non-signing farmers by depriving them

of the refund of processing taxes paid to signers under the guise of "benefits."

The purpose to regiment farmers is exposed by the striking out of the original act, by an amendment, of the requirement that to establish quotas and allotments two-thirds of the producers of one commodity must consent. By removal of this limitation the Sec'y is given unlimited authority to fix quotas and allotments as to production and sale in complete defiance of the wishes of the farmers.

No member of Congress can be so ignorant as to fail to understand that the AAA amendments place before him the choice of two paths, one toward the sovietizing of American agriculture and the other continuing in the course that has built up our civilization on the substantial foundation of individual initiative.

The legislators must choose where to stop on the road ending in a reduction of all of us to the same state of poverty; and H. R. bill 7713 offers a good place to stop.

The Correction of Fire Hazards

Twenty years ago all statistics relating to the causes of fires in country grain elevators showed conclusively that more fires were caused by locomotive sparks on wood shingles and lightning than all other known causes combined. The disappearance of the wood shingle from country elevator roofs and the equipment of country elevators with standard lightning protection has been so general that fires are seldom traced to these two causes.

The educational work of the fire insurance field men and the credit given by the fire insurance companies specializing in country elevator insurance, has effected such a widespread correction of these two hazards that elevator owners generally are now eager to accept the recommendations of the insurance underwriters and correct these hazards.

Improvement is also being made along the line of discarding the friction producing bearings and defective electric wiring so that a further reduction in the number of fires will, no doubt, soon be common to all country elevators.

Experience has proved that correction of known fire hazards is so beneficial to the elevator owner and operator, that the toleration of known hazards will soon be a thing of the past. When property owners come to recognize that in correcting fire hazards they not only reduce fire losses and fire insurance costs, but also reduce the loss of life and losses through suspension of business, they will be more anxious to correct known hazards and check the waste.

The Season for Improvements

Grain elevator men generally are confronted by many new conditions demanding new methods, improved equipment and more caution than has been common to the grain business heretofore. As the country elevator operator is called upon to buy and receive grain in larger units than ever, he must provide not only larger scales and stronger dumps, but faster legs in order to avoid delaying producers who are eager to get back home for another load. Handling in larger units calls for greater vigilance on the part of the buyer lest much grain of inferior quality be dumped from the bottom of the load.

The new rules governing the grading of grain will also call for greater vigilance on the part of buyers in classifying their receipts. The day of buying country-run grain by kind is past. Interstate shippers must sell by the established grades. Hence, it behooves them to buy all grain by the same grades, and the more familiar they are with the requirements of the grading rules, the more likely are they to realize a safe profit from the handling of grain.

Grain storage bins generally will be so empty by the time the new crop starts to move, grain bids likely to come to market with a rush so that fast handling equipment and dependable grading judgment are sure to prove of greater aid in handling grain profitably than for many years.

The many improvements made in mechanical facilities for handling a large volume of grain expeditiously makes possible a real advantage to the elevator operator who is equipped with the latest mechanical devices. Handling grain from wagons to cars with a shovel or a thousand bushel leg is a thing of the past. The meager margins upon which grain is handled today makes it necessary for the successful country elevator operator to equip himself with the most efficient and the most economical facilities obtainable for speeding up the receiving and loading out of grain in an ever-increasing volume.

Few farmers are willing to stand in line by the hour as formerly and no elevator operator can afford to devote his nights and Sundays loading out another car to make room for a few more wagon loads. You will find many helpful construction hints and suggestions in this number of the Journal, and we sincerely hope their adoption will relieve thousands of grain elevator operators from the manual labor necessary in handling grain with out-of-date facilities.

EASING OF MARGIN requirements imposed by the Grain Exchange Code on investors in futures would be helpful by releasing part of their capital or enabling them to carry more grain, while placing the responsibility of ascertaining the financial responsibility of customers right back where it belongs, on the brokerage firm accepting the order and profiting by the commission. In view of the fact that a brokerage house with large capital of its own should be permitted to allow customers of large worth to trade without margin it is hoped the present exchange of views with the Washington administration may be fruitful.

Gather some profit to thy soul wheresover thou be; so as if thou seest or hearest of any good examples, kindle thyself to the imitation thereof. But if thou observest anything worthy of reproof, beware thou do not the same.

Thomas à Kempis

The U. S. Chamber Speaks Up

At last U. S. Chamber of Commerce in annual convention assembled at Washington has ceased pussy-footing its true convictions and adopted resolutions that more definitely express the convictions of the business leaders of the country as to what is really needed to get us out of the depression than they have dared to express heretofore.

Among the excellent resolutions adopted were one demanding the recognition of the ability of merchants engaged in different lines of industry to direct and control their business with greater benefit to all concerned than by bureau clerks without experience or interest in any line of business.

No wide awake merchant finds any encouragement for his business in the regimentation of his activities as proposed by the amendments to the AAA and NIRA and we feel certain that merchants generally will heartily endorse the following resolutions which were adopted last week:

Self-Regulation of Industry

Business has long maintained trade associations as a means of carrying on important functions in the interest of business and the public. The efficiency of management has been furthered, the extension of markets promoted, the stabilization of employment fostered, the establishment of fair competition advanced, and the rights of industry upheld through the proper operation of truly representative trade associations.

The benefits which have accrued from such cooperative work have been due in part to the flexibility, the voluntary character, and the freedom from special forms of governmental control of trade associations. Such conditions should be continued.

The establishment of agencies under governmental control to carry on activities recognized as proper functions of trade associations, or the assumption of such activities by governmental agencies, will limit the field and functions of trade associations, retard the self-organization and self-government of industry and the furtherance of mutual cooperative action for the benefit of industry and the public.

Agricultural Adjustment Act

Measures restricting the production of exportable farm products which can be grown in other sections of the world inevitably react to the disadvantage of the country imposing such restrictions, by encouraging their growth in other countries.

We recommend that any governmental financial aid given to the producer be limited to that portion of the crop which is domestically consumed. This policy would insure him a price that would compensate for his labor and preserve a parity with those things he has to buy. We believe exported agricultural products should be sold at world prices, to preserve our foreign markets and stimulate our general trade.

We oppose any further extension of governmental authority over the freedom of action of producers, processors, or distributors of basic agricultural products, as provided in the proposed amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, H. R. 7713 and S. 1807, and in the Commodity Exchange Bill, H. R. 6772 and S. 1334. We insist that in these bills the government shall not, by law or by subsidy, control or attempt to increase the control over any producer, processor, or distributor by license, quota, or otherwise, in the lawful and independent operation of his own enterprise; and we further insist that the government shall not, by law, or otherwise, give preferential treatment to any group; nor shall the government empower or sanction the imposition by one group of an industry of its will on another group in that industry, as contemplated in the bills referred to.

From Abroad

Belgium has cancelled the tax of 9 cents per bushel on imported wheat.

Italy has arranged for the importation of 50,000 metric tons of wheat from France, with negotiations pending for an additional 50,000 tons. This will help to reduce the French Government's burdensome stocks.

Immediate Erection of ten grain elevators to store grain purchased by the government has been decided upon by the French inter-ministerial com'te for national economy. If the government would stop buying wheat expensive storehouses would be unnecessary.

Improvement Suggestion

SPRING is the elevator operators' house-cleaning time. Picking up and burning the rubbish will reduce fire hazards, and greatly improve the appearance of the elevator property. A clean, well-kept elevator attracts trade.

MANY ELEVATORS have remodeled their offices this spring. Removal of old cages and unnecessary walls that accomplish nothing usually helps the appearance of an office. Private offices appeal to secretive farmers who do not like to talk business where others may hear.

A fresh coat of light paint will brighten any interior and reflect the kind of a welcome that encourages patronage instead of loafing.

HARVEST TIME approaching. Oil changed in gear casings, fresh grease in anti-friction bearing, checking over of power equipment, may prevent delays and save some trade when the new crop is moving.

MAGNETIC SEPARATORS ahead of feed grinders cost nothing. Without protection tramp iron will soon damage the mill more than enough to pay for them. Dull grinders increase the power needed.

INADEQUATE weighing equipment frequently causes an elevator to pay for grain it does not get because its multiplying ratio is increased above the actual weight of the load under severe strain.

A **NON-CHOKABLE** boot will save many times its cost. Cleaning out a choke is never a pleasant job.

A **GOOD BACK-STOP** on the head will prevent a choke-up when power fails under load.

A **MODERN MANLIFT** saves many important minutes and countless tiring steps in going from the bottom to the top of an elevator.

NO USER of anti-friction bearings would ever return to the plain, friction type. The extra cost of using them is forbidding.

IN THIS DAY of impatient rush a fast receiving leg is practically a necessity. So is a truck dump and scales of large capacity. No farmer likes to be kept waiting. Even the man who wants nothing but information from a filling station drives to the next station if he isn't given prompt service.

THUNDER STORMS rage in the spring and summer months. Elevators, rearing their heads high above most other buildings in a community, are good targets for lightning bolts unless protected with lightning rods. Fire insurance companies have such a fear of lightning that they allow sufficient credit for lightning protection to pay for rodding.

NO ONE THINKS of building a cribbed elevator nowadays unless its outside is covered with iron.

Canadian Pool to Take Delivery on May Contracts

John I. McFarland, general manager of the central selling agency backed by the Dominion government, announced Apr. 23 that delivery of wheat on May contracts would be required.

This statement is interpreted to mean that the pool will not transfer its holdings of the May delivery into July; but will take delivery to the extent of the amount of wheat available at Fort William and Port Arthur, with no purpose of squeezing holders of wheat elsewhere hedged by sales of the May, the transfer of their hedge into the later month to be facilitated.

Next day Mr. McFarland explained, "Owners who now have their wheat hedged in July will not be interested but all others will forward to us full particulars of quantity and location as specified so that we may be enabled to determine an equitable distribution.

"The spread will be made on a basis of July at 1½ cents over May and the information you send must be computed as at the close of business on April 27."

Change in Labor Provision of Exchange Code

The Grain Exchanges have submitted the following amendment to the Exchange Code that will be made effective unless objections are filed with the N.I.R.B. prior to May 20:

"Art. V. Sec. 6. Every employer shall make reasonable provision for the safety and health of his employees at the place and during the hours of their employment. Standards for safety and health shall be submitted by the Code Authority to the National Industrial Recovery Board for approval within six months after the effective date of this amendment. After approval, such standards shall become the minimum standards of safety and health for all members of the industry and shall thereafter be a part of this Code and enforceable as such."

To Continue N.R.A.

A resolution to continue the N.R.A. with modifications was adopted by a vote of 16 to 3 in the senate finance com'te on May 1.

The com'te disapproved the more stringent provisions for control of all business desired by the administration, over the protests by D. R. Richberg.

Among the provisions in the resolution are the following:

Section 2-A. In the application of title 1 of such act after the date of enactment of this joint resolution and until April 1, 1936, the following amendatory provisions shall apply:

1. No price fixing shall be permitted to be sanctioned under the provisions of any code, except that provision for the regulation of prices under governmental control may be included in codes for those mineral natural resource industries in which prices are now fixed pursuant to the provisions of any code and which the President finds to be so affected with a public interest that such regulation is necessary and proper in the public interest.

2. No code of fair competition shall be applicable to any person whose business is wholly intrastate.

Sec. 3. The President shall review or cause to be reviewed for compliance with the requirements of this joint resolution every code in effect on the date this joint resolution takes effect. In order to afford reasonable opportunity for such review, such codes are hereby continued in effect [subject to cancellation or modification pursuant to the provisions of this joint resolution] for a period of 30 days after June 15, 1935.

NRA has substantially retarded recovery, according to the Brookings Institution.



Wm. J. Edwards, St. Louis, Mo., Deceased.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Bushel to Ton-Price Table Wanted

Grain & Feed Journals: We should like to have a table for corn, wheat, oats, and barley that converts the price per bushel into the price per ton, showing, for instance, that corn at 98c per bushel is the equivalent at \$35.00 per ton.—Vincent Harper, Harper Grain Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Cubic Contents of Bin Hopper?

Grain & Feed Journals: How are the cubic contents of a bin hopper calculated? How shallow can a bin bottom be built and still have the grain run out clear?—J. M. Edwards.

Ans.: For a square-cornered bin multiply the area of the top of hopper by the depth, in feet, and take one-third.

The angle at which the bottom should slope is determined by the angle at which grain will slide, called the angle of repose. Flaxseed has a small angle of repose; and wheat that is damp considerably more; but for an average dry wheat the angle has been found to be 28 degrees. Altho the sides of the hopper are of a certain angle the valleys are much less, being a composite of the wall angles, and it is the valleys of the hopper that govern self cleaning. When all walls of a hopper are 40 degrees the angle of the valley is 31, which affords a safe margin. With one wall at 40 degrees and the adjacent wall at 35 degrees the angle in the valley between is 28½ degrees, or just enough to clear. With both walls 35 degrees the valley angle is only 26½.

Legislation at Washington

H. R. 6961, by Thompson, would levy a processing tax on tapioca, sago and cassava imported of 2½ cents per pound, to protect domestic manufacturers of corn starch.

The bill amending the AAA is now before the members of both houses awaiting action, and with most of the increased powers desired by the administration. Instead of being steam-rolled thru as was earlier legislation it seems that the members of Congress will be permitted to discuss and amend the bill from the floor, which, of course, may lead to some delay.

Pay Roll Taxes for Every Elevator

The new federal Social Security Act passed the House on Apr. 19 by the overwhelming vote of 372 to 33. Passage by the Senate is expected.

This vicious piece of legislation imposes drastic new pay roll taxes to raise funds for old age pensions and unemployment insurance, regardless of whether an employer employs one person or 100,000. The tax is imposed regardless of whether the firm is making or losing money and its size will be two to five times as large as the total income and excess profits taxes normally paid by the company. Tremendously complicated the new tax will require many additional tax experts and employers will have to find expert accountants to understand just how it is to be applied, and what exceptions may be allowed.

New rulings are increasing the difficulty of winning exemptions for depreciation and other reserves which might help to tide business houses over the dull periods.

With the new bill in effect it will not be long before special taxes to aid industry in the payment of taxes become a necessity. Who represents your interests in Congress?

Light stocks of corn will be a factor so long as country sales are limited.—Hulburd, Warren & Chandler.

Minority Report on AAA Amendments

On Apr. 30 a minority of the House Com'te on Agriculture submitted a report on H. R. 7713, which has been recommended for passage by the majority of the com'te. Five members joined in the minority report, L. T. Marshall, J. Roland Kinzer, Philip A. Goodwin, August H. Andresen and Harry P. Beam.

First the minority calls attention to the propaganda put out by a department chief who furnished a list of names of representatives and senators with a request that the recipient write these congressmen urging enactment of the amendments for "Farm grain storage (ever normal granary); long time program; planned agriculture (corn loan program) licensing power (of packer, etc.) collect processing tax without paying on any particular commodity (distribution of processing tax to all farm commodities)."

The minority stated, "The originators of this propaganda, which no doubt was broadcast by interested parties in Washington to farmers in all sections of the country, have sent out misleading information in order to secure pressure for the passage of H. R. 7713, which has nothing to do with the continuation of the corn-hog or corn-loan programs.

"We are opposed to further granting of additional authority to any governmental agency for the purpose of regimenting farmers.

"Our conclusion is that there is no limit to what the Sec'y of Agriculture can do with the powers delegated to him.

"The moment any producer or retailer attempts to sell commercially any farm product he immediately becomes subject to all licensing provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of Sec. 4.

"If Mr. Farmer or Mr. Retailer would refuse to conduct his business under rules and regulations issued by the Sec'y he would be guilty of a federal crime and subject to a fine of not less than \$50 or more than \$500 per day for each violation.

"Co-operative assn's of all kinds dealing in farm commodities, processed or otherwise, will be compelled to conduct their business under rules promulgated by some government clerk who may know nothing about the operation of any great basic industry, and simply issue orders or regulations to satisfy some whim or pet theory.

"We feel that it is contrary to any American policy to establish trade barriers between regions and states, as the Sec'y is authorized to do under the bill. This legislation will establish 48 small countries fighting an economic warfare.

"The terms of the marketing agreement and license could absolutely stop one-third of the producers from having any market whatever for their products if they refused to sign the marketing agreements. If a handler or processor refused to be licensed he would be put out of business.

"We favor the provisions of the bill relating to the payment in kind and the grain storage loan section of the bill."

Hays, Kan.—All claims against the Wheat Farming Co. (which went into bankruptcy several years ago) have been ordered filed by July 1, by the Kansas Supreme Court, which had previously ordered the concern liquidated. The Farming Co. was a venture to be financed by the sale of stock to the public.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same industry. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

May 14, 15. Illinois Grain Dealers' Ass'n, Hotel Jefferson, Peoria, Ill.

May 15, 16. Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, Hutchinson, Kan.

May 17, 18. Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma, Youngblood Hotel, Enid, Okla.

May 20, 21. Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n, Herring Hotel, Amarillo, Tex.

May 24. Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n, Portland, Ore.

May 24, 25. Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Galvez, Galveston, Tex.

May 31, June 1. Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, Seattle, Wash.

May 31, June 1. American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n at French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

June 3, 4. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 5. Missouri Grain Dealers & Millers Ass'n, Sedalia, Mo., Bothwell Hotel.

June 12, 13. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Columbus, O., Deshler-Wallick Hotel.

June 13, 14, 15. Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Davenport Hotel, Spokane, Wash.

June 17, 18. Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, West Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

June 19. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, mid-summer meeting, Grand View Golf Club, Anderson, Ind.

June 20, 21, 22. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, Louisville, Ky.

June 24. Farm Seed Group of Seed Trade Ass'n at Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus, O.

June 24, 27. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus, O.

July 1-2. National Hay Ass'n, New Secor Hotel, Toledo, O.

Sept. 19, 20, 21. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n at DeWitt Clinton Hotel, Albany, N. Y., in August.

Program Illinois Meeting

The attractive program for the 42nd annual convention of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, which will be held in the Jefferson Hotel, Peoria, May 14 and 15, calls for addresses of welcome by the Mayor, E. N. Woodruff; the President, Lee W. Railsback, Weldon; the secretary's report by W. E. Culbertson of Delavan; the treasurer's report by F. E. Berry of Arlington; and report of the executive com'te by A. C. Koch of Breese.

Tuesday afternoon addresses will be delivered by C. D. Morris of the Western Railways Public Relations Com'te; Geo. E. Booth, Chairman, National Code Com'te for the Country Elevator Industry; N. L. Hubbard, member of Illinois General Assembly, and Charles Quinn, sec'y of the National Ass'n.

Those attending the dinner at the Jefferson Hotel on the evening of the first day, to which dealers are invited to bring their better halves, will be addressed by R. I. Mansfield of Chicago and Congressman Everett M. Dirksen of Pekin.

On the morning of the second day round table discussions will be had on pressing problems now confronting the trade and reports of the various com'tes.

Wheat processing taxes to Apr. 1 were \$212,546,669 and rental and benefit refunds to the farmers who really paid the tax were \$162,444,853.

Economic Aspects of Production Control

Discussion by GEORGE H. DAVIS, Kansas City, Mo., before annual meeting Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

After almost a decade of experimentation of every conceivable nature and extending to virtually every nation of the globe, the fallacy of political interference with production and distribution of widely grown commodities is gradually being recognized by individuals and nations everywhere with the result that a slow but certain recessionary movement to break away from control measures in favor of the return to a system of free play of supply and demand as governed by fundamental forces has set in. The value of the two systems of producing and moving grain crops of the world from raiser to consumer has been thoroughly tested in recent years, during which time manifold expedients have been attempted under the urge of economic correctives, fostering of nationalistic policies, retaliatory measures or to secure political preferment under the guise of "farm relief."

As wheat is grown in practically every country of the world and is more generally used in people's diet, this grain has been the target of every price and production control experiment conceivable to man. More than sixty nations have resorted to price fixing in one form or another. Other devices intended toward price valorization or to effect a self-sustaining status have been innumerable including tariff manipulation, mixing regulations, milling or import quotas, licensing, import prohibitions, exchange restrictions, monopolies, subsidizing of home production or exports, and many others.

None of these attempts to override natural laws have returned benefits commensurate with the cost and trade disruptions that followed their adoption, and each failure has led to some alternative policy that was foredoomed to create equal or greater evil. Now, the necessity of restoring the one sure system of untrammelled production and barter of goods at mutually satisfactory values as dictated by competitive forces is becoming imperative if world agriculture is to maintain its rightful place in the economic life of the nation and the world.

The United States has been in the front ranks if not the ringleader in pursuit of political expediences in respect to agriculture and the impasse that now confronts our farm industry demands sane and prompt action if natural forces are again to assume their function of directing the trend of production and prices. Disruption of domestic and foreign trade started by the Farm Board debacle of 1929 led to the recent administrative program to regulate production to domestic needs, now in its third year. The piling up of the Farm Board's enormous stocks of wheat and cotton through price-fixing, forcing values to the lowest level in generations, created a deplorable situation for the producer. None of us can deny that the present administration was faced with a most serious situation and most business men admitted that some heroic measure was necessary to cope with the problem. The program adopted, whereby bonus payments were made to farmers, was considered the least harmful of all the many panaceas suggested.

However, the experiment has brought a train of consequences equally as adverse and significant as the Farm Board venture, the difference being that the Farm Board lost favor only because of the inevitable price decline it promoted, while the latter is growing in disfavor because of the destruction of wealth it entails, drastic effect on income of carriers, implement manufacturers and allied industries, serious disruption of the delicate system of processing and distribution, increase of unem-

ployment, both urban and rural, places an arbitrary burden on consumers and therefore reduces consumption and last but not least lowers American agriculture to a subsistence basis.

Two years ago when acreage curtailment was advocated as a means to rectify so-called over-production of grain, the grain trade correctly pointed out that such a course would certainly jeopardize the industry as a whole. At that time legislators were cautioned that so far as farm purchasing power is concerned, it is folly to ask our wheat producers to stop growing wheat when there is starvation and suffering in many parts of the world. Restricted production was pointed out as being inimical to economic recovery and that volume of crops was regulated by nature. This advice was prophetic, since we are now in the midst of a situation where domestic production of grain crops for human and animal foods and other uses has fallen below domestic needs and national safety turning the United States from an export nation to an importer of millions of bushels of grain in addition to other agricultural products.

Wheat Control: In viewing the control of wheat production in the United States, we are confronted with many complications and what will work in one section is a failure in others on account of difference in costs, necessity for providing grazing, etc. It would be very hard for a farmer in the east where cost of production would probably average 75c per bushel to realize that a large scale farmer in Southwestern Kansas could profitably raise wheat and sell it at 60c per bushel. The answer is, of course, that costs of production are materially less and in addition the pasturage is very valuable. For illustration, the government paid \$2.00 per acre, or approximately 15 per cent of the value of the land, for wheat pasturing privileges this past year. Anyone familiar with the corn-hog situation can readily visualize the same condition applying to corn in different sections of the country. These conditions lead me to think that if the crop control program on wheat and corn is to continue, it will be absolutely necessary to have regional instead of national planning, so far as our domestic situation is concerned.

During all these years of experimentation we have fought constantly for removal of the shackles to restore free and open competitive markets and that steps be taken to recapture foreign markets through tariff adjustments to provide a freer international exchange of goods and to bring into greater use credit balances for commercial trading purposes. We have repeatedly advocated that every instrumentality of government be utilized to free rather than restrict domestic and foreign markets. That program today has all the virtues necessary to gear American agriculture into a sphere of greater production of wealth, and there are evidences that its fundamental soundness is gaining in force.

Signs in that direction are the agitation to remove the processing tax and to check declining exports of cotton, confirming the logic of the program just outlined. Another significant development was the recent action of France in taking steps to restore natural markets and only in the last few days it was announced that 21 nations who two years ago were to solve the problem of international production and distribution by mutual agreements were to meet in London next month to scrap export quotas and internationally regulated acreage restrictions of their own adoption.

The Tariff: I want to be perfectly understood. The American producer has so long suffered from our protective tariff system that I believe he is entitled to every aid he has received. However, while the industrial East has maintained this advantage over the Western farmer, he cannot expect to think that two wrongs will make a right. But until such a time as there is a revision of tariff schedules with a set purpose of enlarging the foreign outlet for our surplus products of agriculture, let us pay the farmer on that portion of his crop domestically consumed commensurate to the penalty we are imposing upon him through the protective tariff. I do not mean on the one hand to fling open our foreign market to a flood of foreign industrial products, and equally on the other hand it does not mean the maintenance of tariff duties so high that they act as a virtual embargo against our purchase abroad of goods sufficient to balance our sales abroad of farm products. This readjustment must be carefully considered, we all agree, so that the inflow of goods and the outflow of farm products shall be well balanced.

To assist the wheat industry to re-establish itself it is necessary that tariff protected industries make some sacrifice and recede from selfish opposition to adjustment of duties which will enable this country to exchange a greater portion of the production of wheat raisers for commercial goods of other nations. This problem is far greater than one of sectionalism and should be viewed in that light, with industrialists willing to make some concessions in their attitude toward tariffs as a contribution to increased buying power of domestic farmers.

Corn Production: International aspects of corn production have assumed increased proportions this year owing to government efforts to dominate the domestic field and because of last year's drouth that lowered home crops to below our own needs. Normally corn grown in this country does not enter greatly into international channels and seldom before has it been necessary to augment supplies by importations. Continuation of our dependence on foreign supplies could easily be brought about by political efforts to influence its raising, but of far greater danger is the possibility that interference with corn production and distribution will embark our government on a program of price-fixing.

The corn loan plan inaugurated by the AAA on the 1933 crop whereby it loaned nearly the full market price to farmers as an inducement to withhold corn from market was price-fixing in a new cloak. The scheme resulted in governmental loans on 270 million bushels and it was only by the extremely fortuitous development of unprecedented drouth in 1934 and sharp elevation of prices that this great quantity of corn was kept from being frozen in that agency's hands, which would have repeated the Farm Board debacle in wheat. This plan is still in effect and it is already announced that it will be continued on the 1935 crop.

Corn returns farmers of this country far



Geo. H. Davis, Kansas City, Mo.

more money than any other single crop. It has far more uses than any other grain and has more effect on economic welfare than almost any item of domestic commerce. Less than 20 per cent of United States production averaging in excess of 2 billion bushels and often exceeding 3 billion bushels is distributed in the form of grain. The greater portion goes to feed the livestock population of this country. Other uses are too numerous to mention, but tinkering with its production and distribution brings maladjustment between many commodities that are disruptive and destructive.

The immensity of this problem is traceable to attempts of the AAA to tighten its hold on the industry by advocacy of licensing and other measures and it should be the duty of this organization to oppose the efforts of a board in Washington to dictate land use in respect to corn production. The welfare of the corn farmer and to an equal extent the livestock producer depends upon individual effort, economy, efficiency in production, rather than further control in the hands of government.

As a member of the agricultural resolutions committee of the National Foreign Trade Council, I want to call your attention to our declaration of policy on agricultural exports at the last annual convention held in New York in November, 1934.

Measures restricting the production of farm products which can be grown in other sections of the world inevitably react to the disadvantage of the country imposing such restrictions, by encouragement of their growth in other countries.

We recommend that any governmental financial aid given to the producer be limited to that portion of the crop which is domestically consumed. This policy would insure him a price that would compensate for his labor and preserve a parity with those things he has to buy. We believe the surplus should be sold at world prices, as the United States farmer can produce wheat, cotton and other exportable farm products as cheaply as any country in the world. This would not only preserve our foreign markets but immeasurably stimulate our general trade.

I see no reason to change this declaration of policy.

Price Regulates Acreage: In the years before the advent of the Farm Board attempts to corner the wheat market, the price was a very successful regulator of the wheat acreage and there was no year when the export basis was so low that with a bonus of 28c per bushel added, the farmer would not have received a good return on the portion of his crop which was consumed domestically. The export price was satisfactory to the large-scale farmers in the Southwest and it effectively shut out the high-cost farmers from raising wheat beyond domestic requirements.

Most of the arguments for further control, licensing, regimentation, etc., are calculated upon the basis of prices in 1932 which were the lowest in forty years and were due entirely to the "burying of the corpse" resulting from the Farm Board's corner of grain and cotton.

Much as I respect the present personnel of the Agricultural Department and the AAA, I do not believe any man or set of men in Washington or elsewhere are competent to say in advance how much grain should be sown and believe that any control beyond a bonus to the farmer on the amount of his crop consumed domestically as an offset to the tariff on the things he buys, will ultimately prove a failure until someone is smart enough to forecast world weather conditions six months to a year in advance.

Yardage charges on live stock taken directly from the unloading pens and not placed in the stockyard's holding pens were upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States Apr. 29, reversing the district court decision, which had sustained the Interstate Commerce Commission's order prohibiting the Union Stock Yards at Chicago from collecting the charges.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Government Loans Forcing Government Purchases

Grain & Feed Journals: Information comes to us that where government seed loans are made to farmers the loaning officials in countless cases dictate to the farmer where and from whom he shall buy his seed.

In one case a farmer was told he would have to go to Cedar Rapids and buy his seed oats out of government stocks, at a price 3c a bu. above the price offered by local seed houses and branch houses. The farmer was forced to drive a distance of 65 miles to fulfill this part of the agreement.

Is the government loaning agency acting within its rights by telling borrowing farmers from whom and where they must buy their seed?—Hawkeye.

Something Wrong with Noisy Machinery

Grain & Feed Journals: Prompt investigation of any unusual squeak in the machinery sometimes leads to the discovery that parts are rubbing in a way to create friction and consequent heat. Remedying the trouble will certainly save power and often prevent a costly fire.

The operator who is lulled to sleep by the cadence of accustomed sounds should do some belated investigating, to do away with the racket, the noise of which may be drowning out a warning signal.

A competent millwright with tools and equipment when called in to go over the shafting and machinery will more than earn his pay by lining up the machinery and pointing out worn-out parts that should be renewed.—A. M. Hayes.

Rock Island Rentals Reasonable

Grain & Feed Journals: After giving considerable thought to an editorial on "Excessive Ground Rentals" in the Journals I will say that the C., R. I. & P. is not one of the offenders.

It is not possible for the average small elevator to find a location on other than railroad land on as reasonable terms as are offered by the railroad company.

We are under regulations whereby we are presumed to collect a reasonable rent on the fair value of the land, and no one can deny that the land in a station ground does have value.

I have analyzed the elevator leases on our line and can give the following facts:

In fourteen states served by this company, we have a total of 787 country elevator leases at a gross rental of \$19,982.50 per year, an average of \$25.40 per elevator lease per year. Of the 787 leases, 490 carry a rental of \$20 or less per lease per year.

Out of the 490 leases on which we are collecting \$20 or less per year, 256 of them are on the minimum rate of \$12 or less per year from which you can readily understand that the value we have placed on our property is quite conservative.

In many of the larger communities reached by our rails, the elevator leases mean considerably more than just a spot for an elevator because the lessee engages in side lines, such as coal, building materials, etc. This results in the area stipulated in the lease being much larger than would be necessary for a grain elevator only as the elevator in itself requires only a

small portion of the ground leased.—J. A. Stewart, industrial commissioner C., R. I. & P. Railroad Co., Chicago, Ill.

Budget of Elevator Code Authority

The budget of the Country Grain Elevator Code Authority has been announced by W. A. Harriman, administrative officer of the N.I.R.B., as \$26,800 for the year ending June 15, 1935.

Of that sum salaries and wages are expected to consume \$6,333 and the operation of agencies \$4,592.

Election of Code Authority of Country Elevator Industry

The annual election of members of the National Code Authority for the Country Grain Elevator Industry will be held June 3 at 10 a. m., in the Crystal Room of the Sherman Hotel, Chicago.

Sec'y Ray B. Bowden of Minneapolis will soon send out voting slips and details concerning the election.

Unjust Limitation of Inspector's Territory

D. J. Schuh, executive sec'y of the Cincinnati Board of Trade, has filed a protest with the Sec'y of Agriculture against Sec. 17 of the grain inspection regulations to become effective July 1. This section reads:

Inspector may inspect grain, when—Each licensed inspector may, at any time upon request of an interested party, inspect, grade, and certificate the grade of grain for which he holds a license, at any point, if the conditions permit the taking of a representative sample or samples and the proper determination of the grade of the grain, provided that no licensed inspector shall perform inspection service at any regularly established inspection point other than the market in which his license is posted without notifying and securing in advance the approval of the grain supervisor in charge of the district in which the grain is to be inspected. Whenever a licensed inspector shall designate a point for inspection, in addition to his established inspection point, he shall in advance furnish such information regarding sampling, inspection equipment, and inspection arrangements, as may be required by the grain supervisor in charge of his district and shall secure approval by the grain supervisor of such designated point for inspection. Thereafter no other licensed inspector shall perform inspection and grading service at such designated point for inspection without securing in advance the approval of the grain supervisor. This section shall not be construed to prevent a State grain inspection department from transferring its employees to established inspection points where their services may be required within such State.

Mr. Schuh declares that to require an inspector to secure the advance approval of the district grain supervisor before he is permitted to inspect or grade grain at a point other than where his license is posted is superfluous because the license itself, being a Federal license, is approval of his qualifications to grade and inspect and a grant of the right to do so. Arbitrary limitation upon the physical places where he may perform the functions he is licensed to perform is, in our opinion, unfair and unnecessary.

It opens the way for abuse and corruption. The supervisor has the market and the inspector at his mercy. His is the power to limit the activities of a market and to make or break the inspector.

The Tale of Two Legs

By P. F. McALLISTER

The accompanying drawing illustrates clearly the cause of many of the elevator operators' troubles and of unnecessary operating expenses. The modern leg embodies the latest features now considered essential to economical operation and meets fine insurance company requirements. It is what every operator should have.

Among the attractive features of the modern elevator leg are:

1. Anti-friction bearings throughout.
2. Automatic belt take-up.
3. Back leg roller with anti-friction bearings.
4. Feed gates front and back.
5. Explosion-proof ventilator heads.
6. Buckets that will discharge at any speed.
7. Ample head and leg clearances.
8. Inspection doors in leg casing.
9. Steel leg casing and heads.
10. Rubber covered head pulleys.
11. Automatic back-stop.
12. Direct drive speed reducers.

1. Anti-friction bearings on an elevator leg will mean a saving in power consumption of from 10 to 50% the average being about 20%. This saving is one that any elevator operator can visualize every 30 days when his power bill comes up for payment, and the operator having more time to devote to other duties appreciates the fact he does not have to be oiling or greasing the bearings continually, as these bearings only need attention twice a year, so he saves oil, labor and power.

2. Automatic take-ups adjust leg belts in all kinds of weather and under all conditions again relieving the operator of a duty often slighted. This also saves power, labor and unnecessary wear on buckets and casing.

3. The back leg roller while to some seems a simple affair really accomplishes much good. In country elevators it provides an ideal place for the manlift. In all elevators it eliminates the possibility of the belt or buckets rubbing on the front or the back of the leg; it also permits the belt and buckets to run in vertical tubes of concrete, steel or wood and some times permits of greater bin storage.

4. Feed gates at front and back of boots are essential for regulating the feed of grain into the boot, and when one is open for that purpose, the other should be closed to prevent dust coming out of the spout or hopper on the opposite side. Modern feed gates also provide a quick cutoff of grain feeding into the boot whenever the power is cut off, a bucket comes loose, or a belt breaks.

5. Explosion proof ventilator heads have not as yet come into general use, however, many disastrous dust explosions have clearly demonstrated the advisability of their installation. Their construction is simple, as they only consist of a sheet metal frame, fitted with hinged louvre blades that will open out in case of excessive pressure inside the leg and even the entire ventilator might blow off in case of an explosion of dust in the leg, thereby causing less damage than to blow the leg apart. This head ventilator diverts the force of an explosion to the outside of the building.

6. Buckets that will discharge properly at all operating speeds are now manufactured and do not cost enough more to make their use prohibitive.

Some buckets will only operate at slow speeds while others will operate at high speeds, but they have no versatility. Buckets that discharge grain so that any of it runs down back leg are intolerable.

7. Head and leg and boot clearances are very essential, other clearances are determined by conditions in each house.

8. Inspection doors should be provided in the leg at 1st floor and at some upper floor in the down leg, a hand hole or clean out door should

be provided in the housing under the head pulley and an inspection door in the head is often a profitable investment.

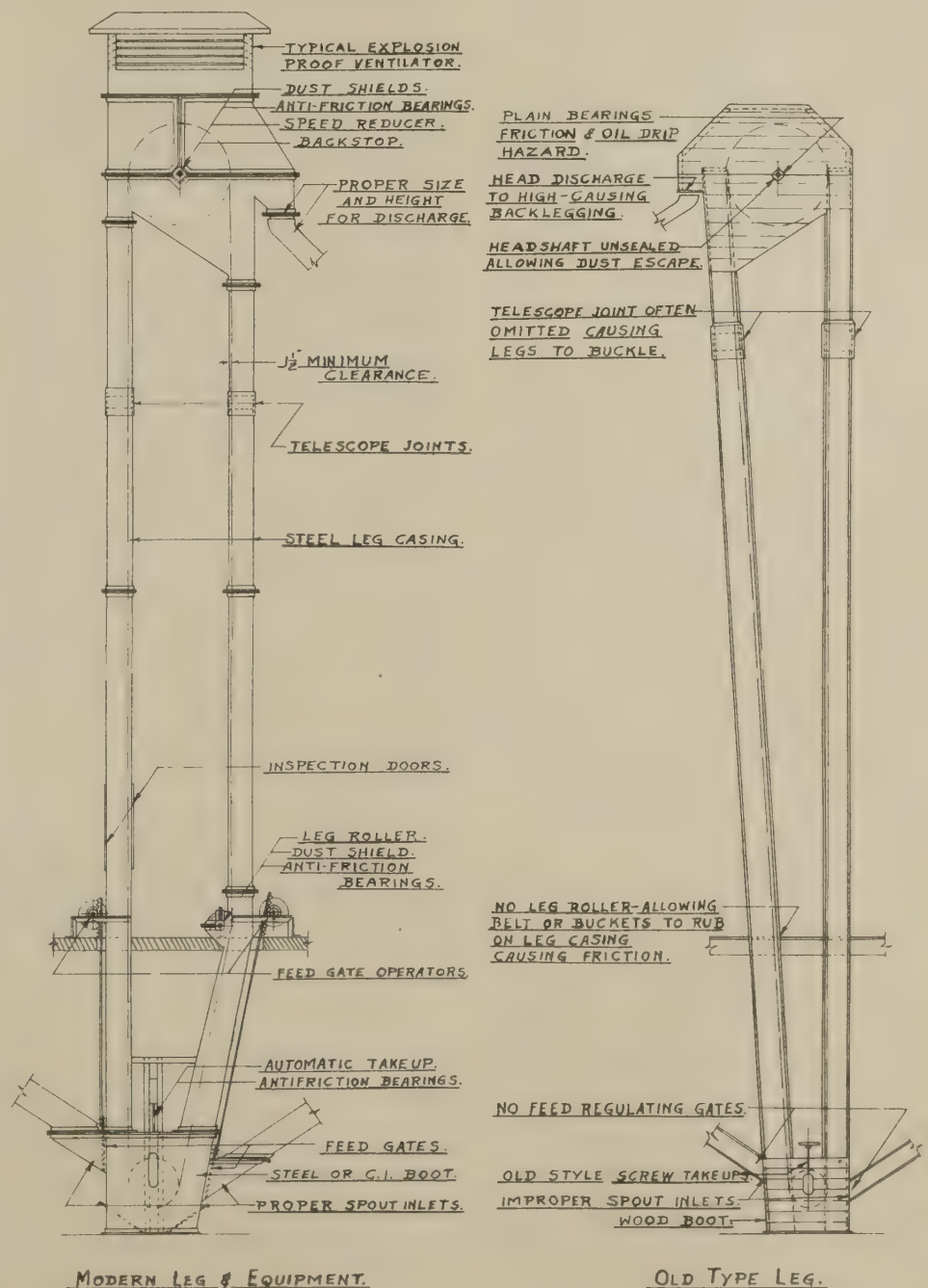
9. Steel leg casing and heads and cast iron or steel boots are standard equipment in concrete elevators and would be preferable in wood elevators, as they prevent leaks of grain and dust and retard the spread of fire. They are easily obtainable, have long life and virtually trouble proof. When used with explosion proof ventilating heads they materially reduce the dust explosion hazard.

10. Rubber covered head pulleys were at one time considered a hazard, but no penalty attaches to the use of lagging at this time. Their use minimizes slippage of the elevator belt over the head pulley, thus causing the elevator to carry a greater load or elevate a greater amount of grain in the same length of time.

11. Backstops are the laziest item that can be installed in an elevator because they are inactive, just idling along waiting for something to happen. When it does happen they are on the job, grab hold and hang on until some alert attendant releases them. The object of this comparatively small unit is to keep an elevator leg from running backwards in case of a power shut off or breakage or slippage of a power transmitting unit. In performing this duty it prevents leg chokes and the subsequent digging out, which all operators detest.

12. Speed reducers as the intermediate transmission of power between high speed motors and the slow speed head shafts are very common in the large elevators, but rarely found in small elevators. The advantages are that the driver (motor) and the driven (elevator head) are close coupled thus dispensing with belts, ropes, chains, line shafts, bearings and other power transmitting equipment requiring constant care and upkeep. Like anti-friction bearings these modern units need a change of oil only twice a year. Illustration herewith of an old

[Concluded on page 354.]



Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds.

Colorado

Rocky Ford, Colo., May 3.—We are in the drouth belt here and while we irrigate as a rule we now find ourselves short on spring water for that purpose and the acreage of spring grains is therefore lighter than usual. By bean and corn planting time we expect moisture and to see planted a large acreage of beans and corn. While the dust storms are still continuing and are as bad as painted, still the actual damage to farming lands is not as great as one would think, and once the rains and price come right again, eastern Colorado will again produce a lot of grain and beans. But our people just now are in a hard fix.—R. H. James.

Idaho

St. Maries, Ida., Apr. 29.—Crops look good, plenty of moisture and spring weather about right. This part of the U. S. A. looks awful good. Never know what a crop failure or a drouth is, in this part of the country.—Geo. O'Dwyer, Inc.

Illinois

Manteno, Ill., May 1.—The grain business has been very bad here, but we hope for better crops this year.—Leon Euziere Co.

Sadorus, Ill., Apr. 28.—Wheat looks fine. Very small oats acreage. Bean acreage will be doubled.—W. H. DeLong, mgr. DeLong Elvtr.

San Jose, Ill., Apr. 27.—Wheat looking fine. Oats acreage cut some; early sown looking fine. Will be an increase in soybean acreage this year.—John Fryer.

Patoka, Ill., Apr. 27.—Wheat prospects good; small crop of oats out; meadows and pastures fair.—Patoka Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., per W. B. Rogier, mgr.

Franklin, Ill., Apr. 26.—No corn being handled account of chinch bugs and drouth last summer. Growing wheat looks 100% normal; slight increase in acreage. Oats seeding below normal. Soybeans will be 25% increased.—W. C. Calhoun.

Foosland, Ill., Apr. 26.—Not much wheat on account of chinch scare. Plenty of moisture. Oats up good. Plowing for corn and soybeans progressing fine. Corn and oats acreage somewhat reduced. Soybean acreage much enlarged.—George A. DeLong.

Schrods (Mt. Carmel p. o.), Ill., Apr. 26.—Too much rain for wheat; color is bad, especially on the uplands. No oats sowed to date to amount to anything. About 10% of corn ground plowed. One of the largest crops of alfalfa on record.—E. R. Snyder.

Armington, Ill., Apr. 28.—Oats seeding late but with plenty of moisture is coming up fine. Pastures coming fine after late start. Considerable increase in soybean acreage with proportionate decrease in small grain acreage. No corn planted yet. Nice rain last night.—Homer Sturm, Hittle Grain Co.

Dudley, Ill., Apr. 29.—Wheat has bare spots in the fields, but otherwise is normal. Oats acreage cut down on account of chinch bugs. Soybean acreage increased. A surplus of corn suitable for seed is available in Edgar county. Corn and hog contract sign-up near 1934 mark. We need rain badly.—Dexter Baber.

Springfield, Ill., May 1.—Spring grains are mostly sown and coming up well, the earliest sown oats being approximately two inches high and of good color. Winter wheat is mostly in good condition and is stooling well, though there are fields with too rank growth in wetter central and southern localities. Weather conditions favored better growth of vegetation and permitted much field work to be accomplished, including plowing for corn; however, the ground is still too wet to plow well in many of the wetter southern areas. Scarcely any corn has been planted. Meadows and pastures are growing nicely. The top soil is rather dry in the north, but the subsoil is moist down approximately two feet, and in the central and southern divisions the moisture extends much deeper.—E. W. Holcomb, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

La Fox, Ill., Apr. 27.—Reports indicate that the area infested by chinch bugs is decreasing. Last year we were just inside the border of this area but we may be outside this year. A few farmers are putting in a little grain but most of them are sticking to soybeans. These will all be fed in this locality.—Potter & Co.

Decatur, Ill., May 4.—Wheat, oats, pastures, clover and alfalfa look excellent. Wheat is fully two weeks ahead of normal, the weather has been ideal for developing the wheat plant. Many fields are ready for corn planting and the ground is in splendid condition. Country offerings of corn have practically dried up. Corn industries report a very dull demand for their products. Many distilleries are selling back the corn they booked and are buying rye, which is quite profitable with rye selling at 30 cents discount under corn.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Jewett, Ill., Apr. 29.—What little wheat was sown last fall is looking good, acreage being about normal. Some complaint of the early sown oats rotting, due to cold, wet weather. Late sown oats is up nicely. Most of the corn land plowed, and weather permitting some corn will be planted this week. Indications are for a larger acreage than past several years, probably from 10% to 15%. Prospects are for a large soybean acreage being put out, as well as considerable more broom corn, due in part to fine crops of each last year.—Jewett Flour & Feed Co.

Indiana

Galveston, Ind., May 2.—Wheat crop here is looking very good and oats are coming very slowly.—G. R. Bahler, Bahler Grain & Feed Co.

Argos, Ind., May 3.—The heat and drouth of 1934 ruined our feed grain crops. Recent rains have replenished moisture and soil is better fortified to withstand conditions than heretofore.—J. A. Bock.

Winchester, Ind., Apr. 29.—This nice rain is certainly good on the wheat and oats. One farmer who was in this morning said his oats were higher than they were at cutting time last year. Down west of Durbin Saturday we saw soybeans up 2 inches high. Believe soybean sowing will be at least two weeks earlier than usual this year. Most people we talk to are going to plant their corn and turn right into planting soybeans, so soybean trade will soon be over. There will be at least a 25% increase in the acreage of soybeans this year and if we have a bumper crop we will have plenty of soybeans for all purposes next year.—Goodrich Bros. Co.

Amo, Ind., May 2.—We are having the best rain in two years. Wheat is looking very good, extra large for this time of year. Oats crop small. Corn ready to plant.—Amo Milling Co.

Atlanta, Ind., Apr. 27.—Weather conditions for spring farm work have been ideal. Wheat acreage slightly below average. Wheat looking fine. Oats sowing over and some corn planted. Although not suffering for moisture the rain night of 26th was a great help.—G. G. Davis Elevators.

LaFayette, Ind., Apr. 30.—There is every reason to anticipate chinch bugs this coming season in greater numbers and over a larger territory than last year. For the past few weeks, during the warmer days, the bugs have been moving about in their winter quarters, and with warm sunshiny days will be gradually flying to small grain fields where they will lay eggs for the first generation of bugs. Only unusual or abnormally wet weather conditions will check the anticipated outbreak.—Prof. J. J. Davies, of Purdue.

Iowa

Reasnor, Ia., Apr. 23.—Soybean acreage this year will be increased.—W. L. McBride, Deniston & Partridge Lumber Co.

Maclay (Webb p. o.), Ia., May 6.—Plenty of rain. Oats looking fine. Ground in 100% condition.—Maclay Elevator Co., W. A. Gowen, owner.

Guttenberg, Ia., Apr. 30.—Condition of growing grains very good. Had good rains here last two weeks which helped grain and pastures.—Ihm Bros.

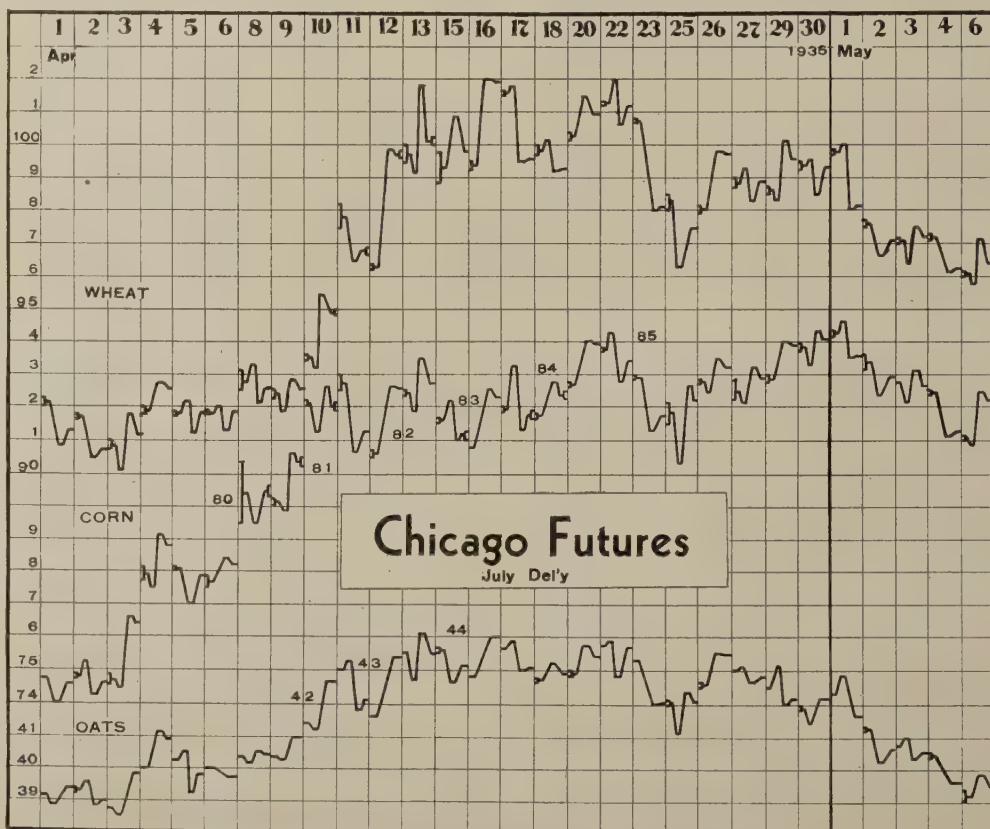
Dewar, Ia., Apr. 26.—Oats look good. Plenty of moisture. Not as much oats sown as usual on account of high price of seed.—Dewar Elvtr., Roy Freed, mgr.

New Hartford, Ia., May 1.—Seeding is over and the small grains are looking fine, as good as I ever saw them.—H. A. Moore, New Hartford Elevator Co.

Nira, Ia., May 2.—The crops are a little backward here, but near normal, subject to discounts of corn-hog sign-up, which is quite a strong majority here.—R. E. Miller.

Defiance, Ia., Apr. 27.—Oats and barley getting a fair start, but subsoil moisture is lacking. No wheat or rye grown for market. Much alfalfa killed out.—Sam Schroyer.

Conroy, Ia., Apr. 23.—Soybean acreage this year will be sharply increased. Last year we sold between 50 and 100 bus. of soybeans for seed. This year we have already sold 1,200 bus.—E. E. Strait, Conroy Lumber & Grain Co.



Woden, Ia., May 1.—Moisture has been sufficient for spring work. Oats are doing very well, however heavy recent frosts may prove damaging to the oats.—Farmers Inc. Society.

Martins (McCausland, p. o.), Ia., May 1.—Wheat prospects are good. Oats is a good stand. Farmers are busy plowing for corn and have plenty of moisture.—L. J. Sheridan, prop.

Prairie City, Ia., Apr. 22.—A 10% to 15% increase in soybean acreage is expected this season. From 2,000 to 3,000 bus. of seed will be sold from this town.—G. S. Vanderzyl Elvtr.

Victor, Ia., May 2.—New crop conditions are good so far. We need feed badly in this territory, even though there are still a number of cribs of the 1933 crop sealed up.—E. S. Yeisley.

Richards, Ia., May 1.—Oats acreage about 5% larger than last year, looks good and has good stand. Plenty of moisture for corn planting. Disking for corn has got a good start.—Richards Elevator Co., Glenn Dogeler, mgr.

Sully, Ia., Apr. 23.—Every farmer this year is planting from 10 to 25 acres of soybeans. Forage turned out poorly last year, and they want to assure themselves of feed material.—C. Vonk, Sully Co-operative Exchange.

Ossian, Ia., May 2.—The crop condition in this country (Winneshek), which is in the extreme northeast corner of the state, is very favorable up to this date. Last week was cold and wet but nearly all the small grain and grass seeds were planted. The spots that are still left will be still further delayed by wet ground.—Glen Oylo, prop. Ossian Elevator Co.

Bennett, Ia., Apr. 27.—Weather is warming up and grass and grain crops are growing nicely after two fine rains in a week. Oats acreage will be smaller than usual, and practically no barley nor spring wheat has been sown, fearing chinch bug scourge. Thousands of old bugs are to be found in most any form of shelter. There will undoubtedly be considerable soybean acreage planted. Larger corn acreage expected this year.—Butolph Grain Co.

Kansas

Whiting, Kan., Apr. 27.—April cool and dry. Pastures thin and dead. Subsoil dry. Looks like poor hay crop. Corn planting about done. Very few hogs and cattle.—Whiting Grain Co.

Kentucky

Elkton, Ky., Apr. 30.—Growing crop looks just fair. Too much cold rains. Looks like a bad quality. Hot sun will help.—Standard Mlg. Co.

Auburn, Ky., Apr. 29.—It seems that we will have possibly about 90% of a normal crop. Wheat some 10 days farther advanced than usual this spring.—Auburn Roller Mills.

Calhoun, Ky.—Lespedeza and soybeans will be used to replace large acreages of wheat flooded out in this (McLean) county by the Green River floods. It is estimated that 2,200 acres of wheat were destroyed in this section by the recent flood.—W. B. C.

Maryland

Walkersville, Md., Apr. 27.—Farmers are planting corn, with ground in excellent condition, only a little cool. Growing wheat looking fine.—Glade Valley Milling Co.

Williamsport, Md., May 1.—Growing wheat looks good for this season of the year. If conditions continue favorable we expect a good wheat crop. Prospects for grass are good and with normal rain we will have a good crop of hay. Remains a great deal of ground to be plowed for corn and it is breaking up rough. Corn planting will be very late if weather conditions do not improve.—William Gower & Son.

Michigan

Kingsley, Mich., May 2.—This locality grows spring crops and not much grain,—not enough to supply local requirements.—G. W. Parker, Route 2.

Eden, Mich., Apr. 30.—It has been very dry here this spring and farmers were afraid of another drouth, but in the last two days we have had a very nice steady rain.—the million-dollar kind. Now everyone feels more optimistic.—C. A. Davis.

Snover, Mich., Apr. 30.—We have enjoyed a nice three-day rain, which came in time to protect the wheat and dry crop. Most of the oats are planted and barley will be planted now. We are looking for an average bean acreage.—F. E. McGonegle.

Brooklyn, Mich., Apr. 30.—Wheat condition 80%, rye 80%. Oats seeding nearly over with an increase of about 15% more than last year, barley slightly more than last year. Alfalfa looking good but many poor stands from last year's seeding. Good rains improving pastures. Corn outlook about 15% increase over last year.—Brooklyn Co-operative Co.

Minnesota

Blue Earth, Minn., Apr. 27.—Crops are all in. Plenty of moisture.—Pfeffer Elvtr. Co.

Westport, Minn., Apr. 29.—We have had about 3½ inches of rain in the last three days. Farmers are just getting their crops in now. Lots of forage is being planted.—Gordon Pfeningr.

Beardsley, Minn., May 4.—Seeding has been delayed on account of rain and snow. Wheat is about in, oats, rye, flax left. But one satisfaction is sure, there won't be any dust storms for a while.—Dittes Bros., C. E. Dittes.

Cologne, Minn., Apr. 27.—Seeding of all grains completed. Moisture for surface and subsoil is ample. Conditions of growing grain and grass is 100%. An increase of 10% in spring wheat and barley.—P. Guettler, Cologne Mlg. Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., Apr. 24.—The spring wheat areas of the North Central States and the Canadian Provinces are in much better condition than they were last year and the general feeling all over the Northwest is for a good crop of small grains. Minnesota, Wis-

consin, Iowa and eastern South Dakota are well supplied with moisture. Cool weather and wet fields have delayed seeding operations, but during the past few days of good weather much seeding has been done and an average acreage is expected in most sections. The general feeling in this section of the country is remarkable at the present time and farmers everywhere are looking forward to a good harvest. Wheat acreage will not be increased as much as anticipated, as many farmers are afraid of having their quota cut next year. Rye prospects are very good, especially in the main rye growing districts of the Northwest. Minnesota and eastern North and South Dakota rye fields wintered well and very little abandonment is expected. Good growing conditions may induce farmers to harvest more for grain and cut less for hay than anticipated.—T. R. Shaw, editor Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Minneapolis, May 1.—Heavy drenching rains and unseasonably low temperatures have characterized Northwest weather conditions during the past two weeks. In the eastern and central part of our territory, the topsoil is now thoroly saturated, and in southern Minnesota and in the very important producing areas drained by the James and Red rivers, considerable reserve has been built up in the subsoil. Any local ill-effects from too much moisture and resultant delay in seeding have been greatly overshadowed by the tremendous benefits to the Northwest as a whole. Farmers are naturally happy over the present excellent prospects for a crop. In the districts bordering on the North Dakota-Montana state line, which have been especially dry, sufficient rain and snow has been received recently to start the crop, but subsoil moisture is still lacking in this territory. Almost without exception, winter wheat and winter rye have come thru the winter in splendid shape and now show excellent stand and color. The season is late but we do not regard this too seriously as, with modern machinery, seeding can be accomplished very rapidly and a period of warm growing weather can quickly overcome a late start.—The Van Dusen Harrington Co.

Missouri

East Lynne, Mo., May 4.—Wheat and oats look good.—S. R. Zook.

Hannon, Mo., May 3.—Wheat looks good but oats are little late and thin on ground generally. Some corn is already planted and much more ready, but rain has delayed the planting for at least a week.—Bicknell & Co.

Norborne, Mo., Apr. 27.—Prospects for a big wheat crop in the Missouri River bottoms are good here. Corn planting is starting. Recent rains have given sufficient moisture for a while.—B. F. Knipschild & Bros., by E. O. Knipschild.

Paris, Mo., May 3.—Excessive rains here. Wheat and rye almost perfect. Oats are little late but looking fair. Cool weather has retarded general growth in everything. Only a small acreage of corn has been planted at present time.—Sproul & Son.

Ladonia, Mo., May 3.—Oats acreage equal to last year; oats almost cover the ground with growth. Wheat acreage less than last year but excellent in growth. Very wet weather. Corn acreage will be larger if it can be planted. Too early to estimate soybeans.—C. A. Wilder Grain Co.

Nebraska

Oakland, Neb., Apr. 27.—Small grain progressing nicely. Plenty of surface moisture but subsoil moisture is deficient. Crop outlook promising.—Holmquist Grain & Lbr. Co.

Barneston, Neb., Apr. 30.—Crop conditions not so good. Too dry for small grain. Farmers have corn ground ready to plant. Just waiting for season to advance to plant corn.—F. J. Bahr.

Bostwick, Neb., Apr. 29.—Wheat prospects in this section are entirely gone. Oats very poor because of drouth. Alfalfa will be very short. No corn planted yet. Pastures very backward.—J. W. Hodges, Mgr., L. W. Ely & Son.

Ohio

Pleasant Bend, O., May 2.—Crops look better than they did two weeks ago.—P. B. Hipp.

Carroll, O., Apr. 29.—Corn planting of a normal acreage has commenced here. Growing wheat and pasture condition above normal.—Carroll Elvtr. Co.

Mason, O., May 2.—Growing wheat is 110%; normal acreage.—Mason Milling & Supply Co., Geo. E. Carnahan.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for the July delivery and the high and low of the option to date at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows in cents per bushel:

			Wheat													
	Option		Apr.		Apr.		Apr.		May		May		May		May	
	High	Low	25	26	27	29	30	1	2	3	4	6	7			
Chicago	102	86½	97¾	99%	98¾	99½	99½	98	97	97½	96¼	96%	94¾			
Winnipeg	91½	81¼	88¾	90%	89%	90	89¾	89%	89½	89¼	89	88¾	88½			
Liverpool*	....	....	79¾	81%	81½	80¾	80½	80	80	79¼	80%	....	79¾			
Kansas City	101¼	92½	96¼	98¾	98½	98½	98½	97¾	95¾	95%	94¾	95½	93¾			
Minneapolis	112¼	95½	107½	110%	109½	110%	110%	110½	108¾	108%	108½	108%	107¾			
Duluth, durum	114	105	107¾	111%	112	111½	111½	111½	109½	109½	108½	109	107½			
Milwaukee	102	86½	97½	99%	98%	99%	99½	98½	97	97½	96¼	96½	....		
Corn																
Chicago	90½	71½	83½	84¼	83¾	84%	85	84½	83¾	84½	82¼	83½	81½			
Kansas City	92%	74%	85	86¼	85¾	86%	86%	86½	85½	86%	84%	85%	84			
Milwaukee	90½	71¼	83½	84%	83¾	84%	85	84%	83¾	83%	82¾	83½	....		
Oats																
Chicago	53	36	42½	43%	42¾	42¼	42¼	41%	40%	40½	39%	39½	37½			
Winnipeg	45%	35½	40¾	41%	41%	41%	41%	40½	40%	40¾	40%	....	40			
Minneapolis	50%	35%	42¾	43%	42¾	42½	42½	41½	41%	41%	40%	40	38½			
Milwaukee	50¾	36½	42½	43%	42¾	42¼	42¼	41¾	40%	40%	39¾	39%	....		
Rye																
Chicago	80%	54½	60¼	61	58½	58¼	58¼	59%	59¼	58¾	59¼	56¾	56¾			
Minneapolis	79%	54½	59¾	60	58	57½	57%	57¾	58%	58¾	58½	58¾	56¾			
Winnipeg	66¾	46¾	53¾	54%	53	53	52%	51½	52%	52½	51½	....	50½			
Duluth	62%	56½	59½	59¾	58	58	58	57½	58½	59½	59½	59½	57½			
Barley																
Minneapolis	70%	52¼	59½	59%	59	59	58%	58½	56¾	56%	54%	54½	52¾			
Winnipeg	60½	42%	46½	46%	46	45%	44¾	45%	45%	44%	45	....	43¾			
Milwaukee	74	56	64	64	64	64	63½	63	62	59	58	58	....		
Chicago	74%	56	64	64	64	64	63½	63	62	59	58	58	59			

*At daily current rate of exchange.

Orrville, O., Apr. 30.—Crop outlook here could not be better; wheat is 110% of normal on reduced acreage; oats excellent; corn ground all prepared by early spring.—Pontius Coal & Supply Co.

Ingomar, O., May 2.—Crop prospects good, acreage of all normal; wheat condition 110%, oats 100%; corn ground mostly prepared and is in 100% shape.—R. O. Klepinger, Mineralized Yeast Mills Co.

Kent, O., Apr. 27.—Our growing crop of wheat is coming along nicely except that we need rain badly. Our subsoil moisture is fair, but spring rains are needed. The wheat is commencing to brown slightly.—Williams Bros. Co.

Oklahoma

Bison, Okla., Apr. 24.—Wheat is looking fine in this part of the state, also as far north as Wichita, Kan. Having good rains now. Prospect 90 to 95%.—Hi Ames.

Hollis, Okla., Apr. 28.—Favorable weather from now till harvest might enable our farmers to get their seed back. There will be no wheat shipped from this county this season.—W. W. Baxter, Mgr., Hollis Flour Mills.

Oregon

Portland, Ore., Apr. 21.—Pacific Northwest crop conditions as a whole are excellent, according to both official and unofficial reports altho in some sections reseeding has been necessary. This was of nominal volume.—F. K. H.

Pennsylvania

Milton, Pa., Apr. 29.—Crops in our locality look very fine; farmers on well with their work. Acreage larger than last year.—J. Ralph Datesman.

South Dakota

Bridgewater, S. Dak., May 1.—Prospects were never better for crops this spring.—Alex N. Mayer, Mayer & Tachetter Grain Co.

Tennessee

Cleveland, Tenn., Apr. 30.—Prospects for wheat good. Corn and cotton not planted. Having lots of rain.—Cleveland Mfg. Co.

Texas

Summerfield, Tex., May 3.—No prospect whatever of any wheat being left to harvest in this locality this season. This section of the wheat belt will be obliged to import seed if any wheat is planted this fall.—Lawrence Johnson.

Follett, Tex., May 1.—Crops are all gone. No wheat here at all and the dust is blowing so hard each day that it almost paralyzes traffic. No rains in sight. No grass in pastures. Absolutely nothing, only dust and more of it.—Farmers Grain & Supply Co.

Haskell, Tex., May 2.—The grain acreage around here is larger than for a good many years, but all the country next west is very dry, and will probably not make any or very little grain, though rain could yet help it. Northeast near us has had good rains, and grain in that limited section should be good if the season continues favorable.—R. E. Sherrill (formerly Sherrill Elevator Co.)

Washington

Goldendale, Wash., May 3.—Crop conditions in this locality are about 80% of normal because of cold, backward spring. Last few days have warmed up and crops are starting to grow. Moisture needed.—J. H. Ahshin, Klickitat Farmers Union.

Winter Wheat in Better Condition

Chicago, Ill., May 1.—The condition of winter wheat is estimated at 74.2% of normal compared with 69.8% in April, the 1922-31 May average of 82.0, and 74.3 official and our 73.5 May, 1934.

Probable abandonment of winter wheat is estimated at 28.1% of the planted acreage. Final determination of acreage completely lost is not possible until the drouth is relieved. Loss is almost complete west of the 100th meridian except in part of southwestern Nebraska and southern part of the Texas panhandle, but is below normal generally elsewhere.

Production on the basis of above condition and abandonment is 450,529,000 bus., compared with our April estimate of 478,507,000.

The Condition of Rye is 78.4% of normal compared with 67.8 last year and the 1922-31 average of 85.2 per cent. Rye production forecast by the above condition and acreage is 41,360,000 bus. Production in 1934 was 16,040,000.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician Lamson Bros. & Co.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Patoka, Ill., Apr. 27.—Plenty of feed on farms and in dealers' hands.—Patoka Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., per W. B. Rogier, mgr.

Schrods (Mt. Carmel p. o.), Ill., Apr. 26.—Corn about all cleaned up. What is left will be held for July and August delivery.—E. R. Snyder.

Dewar, Ia., Apr. 26.—A large movement of old and new corn coming in to Black Hawk County elevators.—Dewar Elvtr., Roy Freed, mgr.

Chicago, May 1.—Two cargoes comprising 326,000 bus. of corn from Georgian Bay was received here yesterday.—Hulburt, Warren & Chandler.

Winchester, Ind., Apr. 29.—Demand for soybeans might quit some day, and it will be just too bad. Beans that are left, the pressers will buy at their own price.—Goodrich Bros. Co.

Boston.—Stocks of grain in Boston elevators as of May 1, compiled by the Grain & Flour Exchange were: 15,625 bus. domestic wheat; 73,311 bus. corn; 77,331 bus. oats; 292 bus. rye, and 32,733 bus. barley.—L. V. S.

Washington, D. C., May 1.—Wheat stocks held by mills on Mar. 31 are reported by the U. S. Dept. of Commerce to have been 87,313,668 bus., against 115,247,466 bus. on Mar. 31, 1934. Stocks of flour on hand were 3,582,195 bbls., against 4,156,544 bbls. a year earlier.

Xenia, Ill., Apr. 27.—This is not a surplus grain growing section and grains are shipped in nearly every year to supplement the feeds grown for local stock. This is becoming essentially a dairy and poultry section with some cattle and hog feeding.—Xenia Milling Co., F. Leppo, Mgr.

Portland, Ore., Apr. 30.—Late this month one of the largest cargoes of domestic wheat ever to leave this port will move out of Portland when the steamship San Julian, which has been chartered by the Pacific Coast Continental Grain Co., starts for Gulf-Atlantic destination with 11,000 tons of wheat.

Kansas City, Mo., Apr. 26.—The country movement has been especially light during most of April altho some heavier receipts were noticeable the past week. Most of these receipts were from country elevators and interior markets. In our opinion there is not to exceed 10% of last year's crop on the farms.—H. L. Robinson.



Jos. Simons, Chicago, Ill., Deceased.

Bennett, Ia., Apr. 27.—Considerable corn is being sold at this time at about 85 cents to farmers. Feeders are taking practically all of the corn coming in, tho a few truckers are hauling some to southern Iowa and Missouri. Corn is in strong hands and being held for more money.—Buttolph Grain Co.

Winchester, Ind., May 6.—Our impression is, as soon as corn planting is over, there will be a movement of corn from the farms. With the enormous corn crop being put out this year the farmer is smart enough to realize there will be no 90c corn next year, unless there is wild inflation, then everything will be inflated.—Goodrich Bros. Co.

Washington, D. C., Apr. 25.—Stocks of wheat in interior mills, elevators and warehouses on Apr. 1 are estimated to have been 68,920,000 bus., compared with 87,293,000 bus. on Apr. 1, 1934 (revised), 95,911,000 bus. on Apr. 1, 1933, and 69,366,000 bus. on Apr. 1, 1932. The net decrease in stocks in these positions during the past quarter amounted to 23,225,000 bus.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Canadian Grain Movement

Ottawa, Ont., May 3.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending Apr. 26 shows a decrease of 5,447,789 bus. as compared with the preceding week and an increase of 9,361,197 bus. when compared with the like week in 1934. The visible supply was reported as 216,676,358 bus., compared with a revised figure of 222,124,147 bus. for the preceding week and 207,315,161 bus. for the corresponding week in 1934.

Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 12,225,680 bus., a decrease of 1,694,974 bus. from the preceding week when 13,920,654 bus. were reported. The Canadian wheat in store in the United States is located at the following ports: Buffalo, 5,737,128; New York, 443,110; Erie, 906,000; Albany, 3,707,000; Duluth, 1,243,442, and New Orleans, 189,000 bus. For the corresponding week a year ago Canadian wheat stocks in the United States positions amounted to 1,518,955 bus. located as follows: Buffalo, 98,980; New York, 380,068; Albany, 905,000; Boston, 129,108, and Duluth, 5,799 bus.

United States wheat in Canada was shown as 1,048,912 bus., compared with 2,228,460 bus. a year ago.

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending Apr. 19 amounted to 1,591,846 bus., a decrease of 164,259 bus. from the preceding week when 1,756,105 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding period a year ago, the receipts were 1,981,649 bus. For the thirty-seven weeks ending Apr. 19, 1935, and Apr. 20, 1934, 199,699,870 and 194,371,889 bus. were received from the farms. This is an increase of 5,327,981 bus. over the like period a year ago. By provinces, the receipts for the week ending Apr. 19, 1935, were as follows, figures within brackets being those for the week ending Apr. 20, 1934: Manitoba, 178,722 (217,328); Saskatchewan, 657,077 (896,218); Alberta, 756,047 (867,603) bus.

Marketings of wheat in the three Prairie Provinces to Apr. 19, 1935, as compared with the same period in 1934 were as follows, figures within brackets being those for 1934: Manitoba, 28,674,148 (25,165,502); Saskatchewan, 87,502,751 (95,887,921); Alberta, 83,522,971 (73,318,466) bus.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Death of Joseph Simons

Joseph Simons, who was for many years in the grain business on the Chicago Board of Trade, died unexpectedly on the night of Apr. 28.

Mr. Simons came to Chicago from his birthplace in Bristol, Eng., with his parents as a child of 4 years, in 1870. He was educated in the public schools, and at the age of 14 entered the employ of the Board of Trade firm of Roche & Andrews, continuing with their successor, Alexander McDougall, for many years. He became a member of the Board of Trade in 1890, his surviving brother, Henry, having joined the institution in 1876.

He engaged in business on his own account in the firm of Gillick & Simons, later J. Simons & Co., and Simons, Day & Co., and then with Faroll Bros. More recently he has been an independent broker.

For six years Mr. Simons was a director of the Board of Trade, second vice pres. in 1915 and 1923 and first vice pres. in 1916 and 1924.

Mr. Simons found recreation in nature study. He had a bird sanctuary of his own in Minnesota, and had made several contributions of bird studies to the Milwaukee Museum and other institutions. He was a leading amateur photographer and a pioneer in color photography.

Improved Elevator Head Drives

Electric motors operate most economically at high speed, while it is not possible to increase the speed of the elevator head pulley in revolutions per minute to accommodate the motor. Therefore some means of reducing the speed must be resorted to, and it has been found that the combination of a motor and gear reduction is one of the most economical and efficient methods of obtaining a low speed power drive.

The inevitable loss in any form of transmission is cut to a minimum in the herringbone gear reduction, being as low as 2 per cent. The largest loss in power occurs in the worm and worm gear with large reduction ratio.

The right-angle worm gear is said to give from 50 to 55 per cent efficiency. The combination worm gear and the parallel drive give from 60 to 70 per cent efficiency and the double parallel drive gives from 90 to 96 per cent efficiency.

Motors wound to give low speed are costly and do not perform satisfactorily. Making the gear and motor integral simplifies the assembly to the elevator head. The motors may be totally inclosed, fan cooled and with anti-friction bearings, the high speed motor shaft in some cases being mounted on ball bearings and the slow speed shaft on tapered roller bearings.

Among the advantages of the internal, helical-gear planetary type of transmission are high efficiency because of the combination of helical gearing and normal speed motors, full horse power of motor available at output shaft, practically any desired speed can be obtained.

Some of the earlier installations of these direct connected head drives have been in service for 11 years, outlasting the other machinery in the country grain elevator, having had no attention other than changing the oil once or twice a year.

Back-stops are commonly made a part of the head drive equipment, each manufacturer having a style of his own, automatically to lock the drive against reverse motion due to the unbalanced weight of heavily loaded buckets in the up-going leg casing, should the power go off for any reason. Thus the cup belt cannot cause a choke-up in the boot. The best of these back-stops give no brake resistance when the rotation is in the proper direction, while acting instantly should the direction be reversed.

Geared Head Effectively Sealed

Even a slight leakage of grease from the casing of a geared head electric motor is objectionable. Ordinary commercial seals do not hold the grease, and the Master Electric Co. after a thoro study perfected a device that effectively holds the lubricant.

It is an all metal seal consisting essentially of two parts. The rotating part is a hardened, ground and lapped steel ring pressed on the shaft against the inner face of the anti-friction bearing. The stationary part is a soft bronze seal ring held in the center of a phosphor-bronze diaphragm. A phosphor-bronze thrust spring is assembled with the bronze seal ring and diaphragm into one unit, which is clamped in the bearing bore. The thrust spring exerts gentle

pressure on the bronze seal ring, forcing it snugly against the rotating steel ring and forming an oil-tight seal at this point.

Since the lubricant can not get out and dirt or grit can not get in it is possible for the manufacturer to put in enough lubricant of the right kind to last a year.

A complete gear cutting department was installed in the plant to produce gears of extreme accuracy that would run quietly. To relieve stresses within the metal a heat-treating equipment has been installed, resulting in the production of gears having strength, compactness and long life.

Master Geared Head Motors are built in two general styles, parallel and right angle shaft.

Parallel geared head motors are built in single, double and triple stages of reduction. Continuous tooth herringbone gears are used exclusively in all motors of one-half horsepower and larger except in a few instances where construction details prohibits. These motors are built in all frame sizes ranging from 1/10 h.p. to 100 h.p.

Ratios ranging from 8:1 to 36:1 are available in the double reduction parallel shaft geared head motors.

Right angle geared head motors are built in single reduction and combination reduction units. The single reduction consists of a worm and worm gear, while the combination reduction consists of a first stage of herringbone gears and a second stage worm and worm gear.

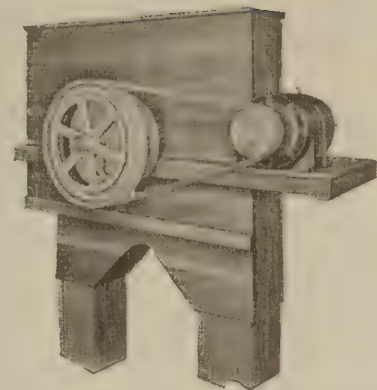
Growing and Manufacture of cotton becoming unprofitable in the United States under the processing tax and N.R.A. restrictions, three cotton experts from the states, J. R. Allmand, Chas. Grether and R. Franklin, accompanied by a representative of the Argentine ministry of agriculture, are visiting the cotton growing zones of Chaco, Corrientes and Santiago del Estero in the interest of their employers, the Sudanplex, the Anderson and Clayton Companies, who contemplate growing cotton elsewhere than in the United States. When the N.R.A. and A.A.A. have perfected their schemes for cotton control the millions of inhabitants of the Southern states thrown out of employment in the cotton industry will go on relief.

The Sidney Elevator Head Drive

The Sidney Elevator Head Drive made by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co. comprises a geared head electric motor with V-belt to pulley on head shaft.

Ball bearings are used on the pillow blocks of head shaft as well as on the motor. This drive is equipped with a patented back-stop.

This drive also is made with silent gears or cog belt or special roller chain and sprockets.



Texrope Drive and Planetary Gear Reduction

Tex-Rope Drive for Head

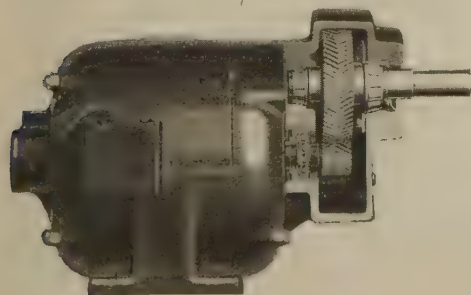
A flexibility making it easy to adapt the drive to existing conditions in the cupola is found in the head drive as improved by the Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. This is designed to be installed on an elevator head bridge-tree, the motor driving the sheave by a tex-rope, giving a speed reduction of 4 to 1 there, and a secondary speed reduction of 8 to 1 in the planetary gear from sheave to head pulley shaft.

Use of the tex-rope drive makes it a simple matter for the elevator operator to change the speed of the leg by merely changing the size of the sheave on the motor, the high efficiency of both the tex-rope and the planetary gear making possible a delivery of 95 to 97 per cent of the power of the motor to the head shaft. Motors can be used running as high as 1,800 r.p.m., and often a motor already on hand can be used, instead of purchasing one to operate at 1,200 or 900 r.p.m., as in some integral drives.

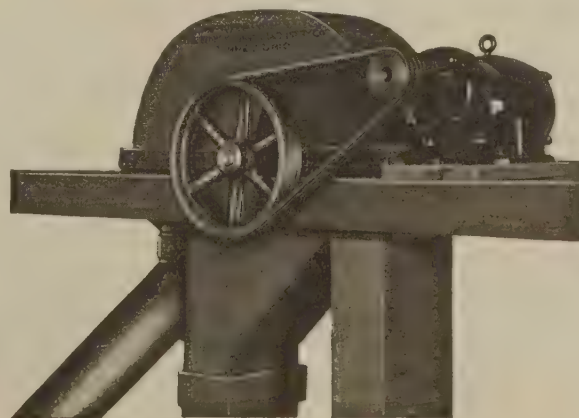
The planetary gear reduction is one of the best known, and has a high rating for efficiency. The driven shaft of the planetary gear carries a pinion delivering power to three larger secondary gears revolving freely but meshing with a large stationary internal gear; and these gears rolling around on the inside of the internal gear carry the plate with them. The elevator head shaft fits into a hub on the plate to which it is securely fastened by key-seat and key. This free rolling action eliminates friction. The gear case is oil tight and keeps the moving parts flooded with oil.

All Strong-Scott head drives are equipped with back-stop to prevent the leg from running backward.

Coal truckers can not be driven out of coal hauling except by a drastic cut in rail freight rates, is the finding of a com'te of three of the New York and New Jersey fuel merchants ass'ns. The com'te believes that neither legislation, codes, conventions or committee meetings will avail to improve these conditions.



Geared Head Driver Sealed



V-Belt Drive from Gear Motor

Barge Elevators at Muscatine

In an application heard before the Interstate Commerce Commission last June the Illinois Central railroad called attention to the manner in which its principal lines parallel the Mississippi River, the Illinois River and the Illinois Drainage Canal. The Illinois Central pleaded for the right to establish carload rates from and to river ports without observing the long-and-short-haul provision, Sec. 4, I. C. C. Act. River point rates on grain which would permit it to compete with the government owned Inland Waterways Corp., and maintain the volume of its traffic were sought.

Examiner Wm. R. Willbur recommended denial of the petition because such reduced rates would seriously disrupt current movements of grain, and create prejudicial rates in favor of Mississippi River points. Other markets pointed out that river points would have an unfair rate advantage. Besides, the examiner contended, no conclusive evidence was presented showing that consequential volume of traffic in grain has moved via the rivers. Barge loading and unloading elevators were to be found only at Chicago, Havana, St. Louis and New Orleans, and two river front elevators were being built at Peoria. In addition the Inland Waterways Corp. owned grain transfer facilities at Cairo, Ill., and Helena, Ark., and barge unloading facilities at Memphis.

The Illinois Central recognized what the examiner failed to acknowledge. Unless means to combat them are found the low rates offered by the barge lines must eventually cut deeply into the grain traffic of the railroads. Grain is a commodity that may move slowly. Under certain market conditions a relatively long period of time consumed in movement is favorable. Grain while en route is exempt from storage and demurrage charges. With promise of sufficiently low rates elevator facilities would be built, and the normal rail and market movement of grain would be just as much disrupted as tho the rate by rail were reduced along the same routing. The application of the Illinois Central was directed to saving its grain business before it could be diverted to the water routes.

Below Cairo the river is normally open the year around, and some seasons the Mississippi River is open as far north as St. Louis practically the entire year. Above St. Louis the navigation season normally closes about Dec. 1 and stays closed until March 15.

Barges are made in 500 ton, 2,000 ton, and 3,000 ton sizes, with four to 10 barges making a river tow. A tremendous volume of grain can move by barge, with no more crew than it takes to run the steam tow boat. The average load is 60,000 bu. Three barge loads would constitute an ordinary year's receipts for many elevators.

A comparison of rates from Muscatine, Ia., where two transfer and barge loading elevators with facilities for dumping heavy trucks were completed recently, shows a barge line rate on all grain to St. Louis of 4c per cwt.; to Memphis, 6.9c; to New Orleans, domestic, 21.3c; to New Orleans for export and coastwise movement, 10.8c. The rail rate from Muscatine to St. Louis is 16c; to Memphis, 27½c; to New Orleans, domestic, 44½c; to New Orleans for export, 27½c. Much more than enough difference in the rates exist to cover the cost of transfer service and in many cases more than enough to make up for loss of transit privileges, and tonnage billing.

The present rail rate on coarse grains from Des Moines, Ia., to St. Louis is 20½c. Adding 11½c to Memphis gives 32c from Des Moines to Memphis. The Iowa distance tariff gives the rail rate on coarse grains from Des Moines to Muscatine at 12½c. Adding the barge rate of 6.9c to Memphis gives a total of 19.4c, or 12.6c less for the combination rail-

barge movement of grain, with which to absorb transfer costs, and disrupt the competitive basis between markets.

The Inland Waterways Corp.'s printed tariff calls for a grain rate from Chicago to St. Louis of 4c; to Memphis, 7.8c; to New Orleans, domestic, 16.7c; to New Orleans, export and for coastwise movement, 13.7c. The rail rate Chicago to St. Louis is 12c; to Memphis, 18½c; to New Orleans, domestic, 35½c; to New Orleans, export, 22½c.

Peoria's barge rate to St. Louis is 4c; to Memphis, 6.1c; to New Orleans, 13c, compared with rail rates of 7c, 18½c and 35½c, respectively. St. Louis takes 4.1c by barge to Memphis, 11c to New Orleans, against 11½c and 28½c, respectively, by rail.

A coarse grain rate from Chicago to St. Louis, Memphis, and New Orleans is looked upon as only theoretical by competent rate authorities, because it is contrary to the normal flow of middle western commercial grain to the east and the southeast. However, it must be recognized that the great drought of 1934 completely reversed the movement of coarse grains and disrupted the normal flow of grain.

While corn from Iowa normally moves to Chicago, Peoria, and St. Louis, most of Iowa's 1934 crop moved by truck south into Missouri, and west into Nebraska and South Dakota. A tremendous volume of the crop moved by rail thru Sioux City, Omaha, and Kansas City to supply the feeders of the west and southwest.

Much of the Illinois crop of corn normally moves thru Chicago and Indianapolis. St. Louis was a heavy bidder on the 1934 crop, and a natural gateway for movement to points in Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas.

Probably 60% of the Illinois normal production of nearly 300,000,000 bus. of corn lies within 150 miles of the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. Large trucks have hauled corn 50 to 100 miles to terminal points in Illinois, and farther to consuming points in Iowa and Missouri.

Barge handling of grain did not begin in earnest until late last year, when loading facilities were completed at Peoria, in two new elevators at Morris, Ill., and two at Muscatine, Ia. Until 1933 shallow channels did not permit the movement of much freight up the Illinois River to Chicago and little was done with barge loadings for movement south from points above Peoria.

Should crop failures or controlled acreages continue to divert coarse grains from their usual markets the inland waterways provide a cheap route to some markets. Low barge rates, unless something is done to make the basis of competition between rail and water carriers more equitable, are bound to cut deeply into rail traffic in grains within trucking distance of barge loading points. This will encourage further construction of barge loading facilities. Facilities for receiving grain from trucks and shipping south by river are also being operated at Keithsburg, Oquawka, Cairo, and New Boston, Ill., and the construction of an elevator north of Muscatine is rumored.

Manifestly the complaint of the Illinois Central to the Interstate Commerce Commission regarding the competition of the waterways was fully justified.

River traffic has grown sufficiently heavy to merit attention in Congressional circles. The Senate, on April 16, passed the Eastman bill, which proposes to place barges and trucks under supervision of and regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which already controls the railroads.

Building of locks along the Mississippi River is part of an Administration plan for control of floods, and conservation of moisture, but such building also contemplates maintenance of a 9 foot channel. Such a lock is under construction above Muscatine, and one has been completed

at Rock Island. These locks will invite further construction of grain shipping facilities at points as far north as Dubuque.

Twice a year the Mississippi River goes on a rampage, once in the spring when the early thaws choke its feeder streams, and again in June when the full effect of the spring rains are felt. These flood waters raise the river level 10 to 12 feet above its normal stage. Such a variation in water levels must markedly affect barge loading, and influence the construction of river elevators. The foundations for river elevators must be heavy and well reinforced, with footings to hold them firmly erect in the moist soil along the river, and the barge loading spouts must be flexible enough to reach into the many holds on a barge at various water levels.

Barges hold a vast amount of grain, and fast handling legs are a necessity if the elevator is to avoid demurrage charges. The leg in a modern barge loading elevator will lift 4,000 bus. or more per hour.

The two new elevators at Muscatine, Ia., are good examples of river elevator construction. They are not equipped with receiving scales because a city ordinance requires that all weighing be done over city scales, but the Muscatine city council has placed a scale house, and a 20-ton Fairbanks scale, with 20 ft. platform, at a convenient point for weighing trucks before they drive to the river front elevators.

L. R. McKee, owner of the McKee Feed & Grain Co., elevator, is a feed manufacturer and distributor in Muscatine. J. H. Kent, manager of the Mississippi Valley Grain Co., elevator, was manager of the Lone Tree (Ia.) Farmers Union Exchange for three years prior to organization of the new company for construction of the river house. The name of the Lone Tree company has been changed to Mississippi Valley Grain Co. since development of the river trade.

Both elevators expect to pull a large volume of trade from Illinois as well as from Iowa points. The bridge toll for loaded trucks is only \$1 and when toll books are bought the price drops to 75c. As truckloads of grain range from 200 to 400 bus. of grain the bridge toll is not expected to keep much Illinois grain from crossing the river.

THE McKEE FEED & GRAIN CO.'S new 18,000 bus. iron clad elevator is 22x27 ft. on the foundation, and rises 75 ft. from the ground level to the top of the cupola, with 42 ft. of cribbing from the ground level to the top of the bins.

The two end walls of the heavy reinforced concrete foundation are 2 ft. 8 ins. thick at their base and taper upward 5 ft. 8 ins. from the basement slab to a normal width under the elevator sills. Connected with each end wall, and extending under the large bins for a distance of 8 ft., are four concrete piers of the same dimensions, making 8 such piers to support the weight of the elevator. Medusa waterproofing is used in the cement of the basement slab and walls.

A variety of grains can be handled thru the elevator's 10 bins. Six large bins are arranged three at each end, resting on the concrete piers. Their hoppers bottoms are well above ground level to protect the contents from river seepage. Between these two rows of bins is the leg well and four overhead bins. The four overhead bins hung between the leg well and the river side of the elevator, are hoppers to spout thru a single outlet, and a movable spout spans the workfloor and directs their contents into the down leg.

A 16 in. rubber covered cup belt carries 8x14 inch DP cups. Its power is a 10 h.p. baldor motor, transmitting thru a V-belt to a jack-shaft, thence by silent chain to the head. The jack-shaft and the head shaft turn on self-aligning roller bearings.

An unusually high and roomy cupola was built on the McKee elevator to allow room for machinery installed at time of construction, and

for possible future additions. The Western distributor from the head directs grain into any of the bins, to the Western gyrating cleaner, or to the 10 bus. Richardson automatic shipping scale. Under the cleaner is another distributor that delivers grain to the bins. The cleaner separates cobs, shucks and dust from shelled corn, spouting them to cob and dust bins.

The dust and cob house adjoining is 10 by 22 ft. across the width of the elevator. Its two bins have chutes to the outside for delivery of contents in bulk to vehicles.

In the basement is a 750 bu. per hour warehouse sheller, driven by a 15 h.p. inclosed motor, thru a V-belt drive. This motor also pulls the ear corn drag that feeds the sheller from the ear corn dump in the driveway.

A 100 bu. sink for ear corn and a 500 bu. sink for small grain, are covered by heavy plank trap doors in the 14x44½ ft. driveway on the in-land side of the elevator. The driveway is supported by a 2 ft. foundation wall of concrete, and is well reinforced with cross members to support the heavy weight of loaded trucks admitted thru 11x12 ft. swinging doors. Retaining walls, extending 10 ft. from either end of the driveway, support the approaches. Literally any length of truck is dumped with the Western overhead traveling electric truck lift, which can be moved backward or forward to accommodate their length. Trucks may be loaded in the driveway by a spout from a distributor in the cupola.

A single side track from the B. M. railroad runs between the elevator and the sea wall. This is used for unloading and loading cars. A chute between the car door and the carload receiving hopper on the river side of the elevator is quickly adjusted, and incoming carload grain is directed into the down leg for elevation to bins. An 8 inch carloading spout is located on the same side of the elevator.

Above the carloading spout an 8 inch well casing clears the car roofs and spans the distance to the barge loading stand. This special-built, derrick-like structure made of angle iron, bolted and welded at every point where pieces cross, and supported on a concrete foundation at the water's edge, is fitted with winches for manipulation of the barge loading spout.

Two barges were loaded between the time the elevator was finished late in September last year, and the close of navigation, one with 25,000, another with 35,000 bushels.

To a 60,000 bu. barge the 18,000 bu. capacity of the McKee elevator is only a handful. For this reason Mr. McKee, had built a roomy cupola. He contemplates putting in another leg, and using the present elevator as a transfer and head house for 40,000 bus. of storage bins scheduled for early construction.

Mr. McKee is uncertain whether the barge business will develop or not. Apparently it makes little difference for he says: "I needed additional storage space for the feed business. We manufacture a complete line of poultry and hog feeds under our Pearl City brand, and the small amount of bulk grain storage at our feed plant was insufficient to meet the demands of our feed business. This year we have found our new elevator an invaluable aid in receiving grain to supply feed customers. If the barge business develops we will enter it in earnest. Otherwise we will use the new elevator to supply our feed trade."

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY GRAIN CO.'S elevator, managed by J. H. Kent, is set flush with the sea wall that guards it from the flood waters of the Mississippi River at Muscatine. It is built of cribbing, clad with corrugated iron, and has capacity for 18,000 bus. in its five bins. The dimensions are 27x22 ft. with 45 ft. of cribbing to the top of the bins. The cribbing on the inside walls of the bins are carried 4 ft. higher. A 10x22 ft. cupola houses the leg head, distributor and shipping scales.

The foundation slab and walls of this elevator are 15 inches thick. Seventeen ft. below the sills, the slab bottom of the foundation rests on the tops of 19 ft. piles, driven 30 inches apart, center to center, under the outside walls and inside bin foundation walls, and clustered at all corners. Except that it is poured in a single unit the foundation has the effect of serving as an individual foundation for each bin.

In the slab bottom of each bin foundation is a hole 2 ft. square. Similar holes are left in the river wall and in the inside foundation walls, except for the walls that inclose the leg boot. These holes are to permit the free flow of water into and out of the foundation as the river rises and falls, preventing the trapping of air, which would have a tendency to float the basement loose from the piling and damage the elevator. The river wall holes are guarded with heavy iron bars, spaced 2 inches apart, to pre-

vent the elevator basement from becoming a trap for carp, catfish, turtles and other denizens of the river.

The slab floor and the walls of the leg pit are built with twice the thickness of reinforced concrete that is found in other walls of the foundation, and are waterproofed. The 30 inch slab floor is 18 ft. below the elevator sills.

Each of the four deep corner bins will hold 4,200 bus. Their bottoms are timbered and double-floored, with a hopper pitch of 9 inches to the foot. These bottoms are well above the highest known water mark to prevent possible damage to the contents of the elevator from high water. Room is left under the fifth bin for a workfloor and for the winches that manipulate the telescoping barge loading spout.

A 12x18 inch steel leg casing incloses the 12 inch, 5-ply rubber covered cup belt, that carries 11x6 inch V cups on 9 inch centers. A 50 inch head pulley, with 12 inch face, turning at 51 r.p.m. sweeps 705 ft. of belt per minute thru the boot, giving the leg elevating capacity for 4,500 bus. per hour.

To drive this leg at 15 h.p., enclosed, fan-cooled motor transmits its power direct to the head shaft, thru a Falk herringbone gear speed reducer. This drive rests on a steel frame work that relieves the leg of its weight.

A single distributor, with 10 inch spouting, directs grain from the head to the bins, or thru a 10 bu. Richardson automatic scale into cars.

The carloading spout crosses the elevator driveway to spur track from the B. M. railroad. Cars may be unloaded at the same point. A car unloading hopper with 8 ft. opening is provided at the side of the driveway for dropping grain into the receiving sink. A chute is quickly set up between the car door and the receiving hopper.

The driveway is 14 ft. wide by 50 ft. long, with large sliding doors at each end. These doors have iron strips at their bottoms, that slide thru angle iron protected grooves in the concrete of the approaches, and keep strong winds from swinging the doors on their rolling hangers.

Regular highway slab, heavily reinforced with iron, is used in the floor of the driveway, and supported with heavy I beams. The 700 bu. reinforced concrete receiving sink is guarded at the top with a 6x5 ft. steel grate.

Dumping of trucks of varying lengths thru this single grate becomes a simple operation with the traveling pneumatic truck lift. The 12 inch piston is carried on rollers, supported by a track below the floor level, and has a traveling range of 17 ft. The plunger has member at the top for engaging the axles of trucks and its capacity is so great that 110 lbs. of pressure in the air tank will dump an 8-ton load.

A hand line on the outside wall of the driveway readily adjusts the piston under the truck axle, and sliding plates automatically cover the floor slot along which the piston travels. If trailers or semi-trailers are to be dumped the trailer is adjusted under their front ends as they are disconnected from the tractors. They are then boosted upward any distance desired within the 6 ft. lifting range of the piston.

A 2 h.p. enclosed motor runs the compressor that automatically keeps the tank charged with sufficient pressure for lifting the heaviest loads. When the pressure drops to a certain point an automatic switch sets the motor in operation.

The driveway is telescope connected with the elevator to allow for settling of the cribbing. A Western manlift makes the cupola quickly accessible. Hand fire extinguishers ride the manlift and are kept in the cupola and driveway as a safety measure.

The fast leg makes the Mississippi Valley Grain Co. elevator suitable for transfer business. Power shovels will expedite the unloading of grain into the receiving hopper. The 10 inch barge loading spout will carry the capacity of the leg and its 10 ft. telescoping range, and crane for reaching outward into the river give it extreme flexibility for operating at any water level.

Manager Kent is sold on barge transportation.



Another View of Barge Loading Elevators at Muscatine, Ia.
[See facing page and outside front cover.]

Among the proposals he has under way is construction of a 24x70 ft. frame, iron-clad warehouse, with a slab floor on which trucks can be driven, on a proposed sea wall that is to be built by the Levee Commission. This would be a public warehouse thru which would be handled the output of cottonseed meal from a Mississippi cotton oil mill, for distribution to retailers in the Muscatine feeding area. It would be built along the river edge adjacent to the south end of the new elevator.

Manager Kent's multiple activities frequently take him away from the elevator. Howard Hoskins stays in charge of receiving operations at the Muscatine house. The elevator was designed and built by R. W. Oglesby.

The Tale of Two Legs

[Continued from Page 347]

time leg depicts defects common to most of the country elevators over 10 years old, or built prior to the advent of the heavy trucking era and the rapid handling era as pertains to terminal elevators.

In the past decade we have seen elevator leg capacities in country elevators increase from a range of 1,000 to 3,000 bushels per hour capacity to a range of 2,000 to 5,000 bushels capacity. Few country elevators could handle a fair share of a big crop with legs of less than 3,500 bushels capacity.

In terminal elevators the change in elevator capacities has been from a range of 3,000 to 7,500 bushels per hour to a new range of 5,000 to 25,000 bushels per hour, the average being 10,000 to 15,000 bushels per hour, all of which means that instead of a large head house with from 6 to 20 elevator legs to do a given amount of work, the same work can be done with from 2 to 4 legs. Faulty design and construction common to old elevators includes the following:

- 9—Wood boots and leg casings.
- 4—Spout inlets to boots, improperly located.
- 2—Screw takeups for belts.
- 3—Omission of leg rollers.
- 8—Omission of Telescoping joints.
- 7—Improperly designed heads.
- 1—Plain friction producing bearings.
- 11—No back stop.
- 12—Long distance power wasting transmission.
- 6—Old type buckets that spill.
- 5—No ventilation at head.

In discussing these faulty items the reverse

of the itemized features discussed above applies quite generally.

Anyone remodeling an old elevator or building a new one should employ a competent engineer to design his plant then study the plans carefully before starting work.

The AAA collected \$777,540,894 and paid out \$776,103,578 up to Apr. 1, the administration announced May 5.

Forced reduction of wheat, corn, hog and cotton crops by the Washington bureaucrats reduces the tonnage of freight hauled by the railroads and increases the imports of foreign grain.

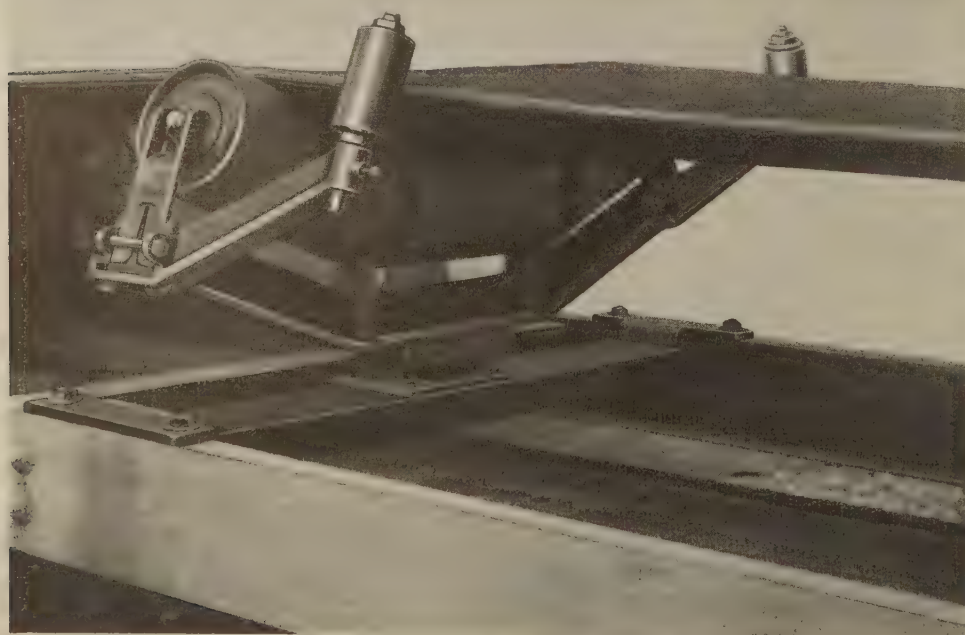
Self-Aligning Idler for Conveyor Belt

Damage to a conveyor belt can be prevented by the use of self-aligning idlers at intervals to turn the belt back to the correct central position on the carrying rollers.

The self-aligning idler recently brot out by the Link Belt Co. is made automatic in operation by the attachment of small rolls at the side for the purpose of swiveling the idler frame when the crooked running of the belt crowds it sidewise. Sensitiveness to the pressure is assured by mounting the idler on an anti-friction bearing pivot. The leverage to swivel the idler is obtained by mounting the actuating rolls on short arms extending parallel with and at the sides of the belt, as shown in the engraving herewith.

If the belt gradually crowds sidewise, it automatically causes the idler to swivel, and the carrying idler rolls steer the belt back to a central position, without the belt edge contacting an "actuating roll." Should, however, the belt suddenly, or continuously persist in crowding sidewise enough to engage an "actuating roll," the self-aligning idler would be positively swiveled the amount necessary to lead and retrain the belt into alignment with the adjacent stationary idlers.

The actuating rolls yield easily to and quickly recede from the contacting belt edge, and as the pivoted frame of the self-aligning idler swivels freely in its anti-friction bearing, the engaged "actuating roll" moves promptly away from the belt edge without wear or injury to it. The period of contact is short; and there is no hard or continuous pressure between the belt edge and "actuating roll," such as occurs with stationary guide idlers.



Conveyor Belt and Self-Aligning Idler

The Farmers Elevators Research Bureau

The Farmers National Grain Dealers in convention last December unanimously adopted a definite Program of Progress. Two of the three specific items of this Program are already under way and the latest, the Farmers Elevators Research Bureau, on Monday, April 29th, opened its headquarters at Room 309, 10 North La Salle Street, Chicago. This Bureau was incorporated March 13th at Springfield, Ill. as a non-profit corporation.

Officers elected to direct its affairs are: Mr. Homer B. Grommon, President, Plainfield, Ill., Mr. J. B. Brown, Vice-President, Larned, Kans., Mr. R. I. Mansfield, Secy-Treasurer, Chicago, Ill.

Executive Committee: Mr. C. C. Werner, Winchester, Ind., Mr. C. H. Conaway, Starkweather, N. D., Mr. Jos. F. Henebry, Plainfield, Ill.

They are representatives of the Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n. The objects of the Research Bureau are clearly set forth in its incorporation papers. "Agricultural research in field and laboratory to develop new uses for all agricultural products and to reduce waste on farms. To restore and increase consumptive markets at home and abroad in the interest of all farmers to the end that farm income be enlarged."

With such a definite program no real agriculturalist can disagree. It is constructive and aims at enlarged consumptive fields and distribution. Agriculture has never had adequate representation along research lines, working for the public good. Private enterprise has developed uses for agricultural products but 'always for personal gain. Now, business recognizing its dependence on agricultural prosperity is eager and anxious to cooperate.

The work naturally falls into two divisions. No. 1. Research work in field and No. 2 Scientific investigation in laboratory. Neither of these will be started until a complete survey of existing public and private activities reveal fields and products offering excellent possibilities of successful development and also to prevent useless duplication of effort.

The Bureau was created by the largest co-operative farmers organization in the country. It will be financed by the farmers and directed by them. It should secure for them the same financial benefits that have come to private industry from their research.

Laboratory work will be done through universities and colleges in cooperation and under supervision from the home office. The active interest of all agricultural and scientific students in these schools will be enlisted by a carefully worked out plan of cash payments for any idea accepted and turned over to the Bureau by an advisory group of agriculturalists and business executives not connected with the Research Bureau. In this way the keen minds of the students body of this country will contribute their suggestions. This in turn will make the Bureau a clearing house of ideas, some of which will work out as practical and profitable. Research in the field will include Search for waste materials on the farm which suggest profitable use of same.

Also the finding of new uses for old products. The restoration of lost foreign markets for agricultural products is not hopeless. It will come through united business effort, however, and not through any political action. The finding of new foreign outlets is also a large field, particularly the Orient.

Loans on crops other than cotton, corn and naval stores will be delayed pending enactment of amendments, the AAA announced May 6.

Drouth reduced the wheat crop last year by about 300,000,000 bus. The reduction attributable to the A.A.A. program was about 50,000,000 bus.—Geo. E. Farrell, director Grain Division.

Construction Hints for Better Elevators

CRACKED or settling foundations will eventually ruin a good elevator beyond repair, and foundations should be repaired at the first sign of trouble. Elevator heads and shafting are quickly thrown out of line by the settling, and it may result in a destructive fire.

The summer winds will further loosen the iron cladding on the elevator if not securely nailed. A few nails now will save a serious wind damage later. Also loose iron cladding may catch locomotive sparks.

QUARTER - INCH MESH, galvanized screens at all windows keep out the birds, remove temptation from the small boy with a sling-shot, and successfully turn back the locomotive sparks.

POOR ROOFING is expensive. A leak destroys more in grain value than it would cost to repair the roofing. Shingle roofs, particularly if old, are a serious fire hazard.

The season of electrical storms is here, but it is still not too late to protect the elevator against lightning. The saving in insurance cost soon pays for the protection.

THE SCIENCE of lubrication has developed so rapidly that there seems to be no longer an excuse for hot bearings on a reasonably well aligned shaft. Automatic oilers of the bottle or cup type, using the proper grade of oil or grease, and the use of a graphitic lubricant as an addition to all types of oil, reduces the cost of oiling materially over the old-style, oil-can job.

DUST and cob houses are often neglected because the contents are not valuable. Leaky roofs and wet dust cause fires. While making repairs, be sure that there is an automatic cut-off in the cob or dust spout

Spouts from elevator to dust or cob houses, or to cob burners should always be equipped with a check valve hung from the top of the spout so as to permit the easy flow of cobs and dust down and out and closed tight when refuse has passed. Gravity will keep gate closed and prevent draft up spout so that sparks will not be carried to cupola.

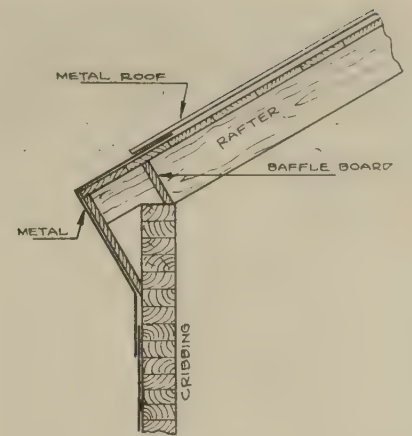
The dust that has been thrown away is now found to be valuable. Aspiration properly applied to the elevator boot will cut down the work of the sweeper and pay good return on the investment.

ELECTRIC motors, whether open, pipe-ventilated, or fully-enclosed, require cleaning at least once a year. The motor should be taken down to clean and the windings shellacked and the bearings tested, ready for the new crop.

PLATES and hammers of grinders need the protection of a strong magnetic separator. Separators have been improved in the last few months and are better than ever before. The cost of the separator is saved by the lowered cost of plates and hammers.

During the warm weather provisions should be made for winter. The chimney built outside and from a solid foundation on the ground is necessary to the safety of the property.

GASOLINE engines do not run forever without attention. A broken-down engine during harvest is a major disaster. While making house repairs, extend the air intake for the carburetor to a sufficient distance from the carburetor to make the back-fire harmless. An

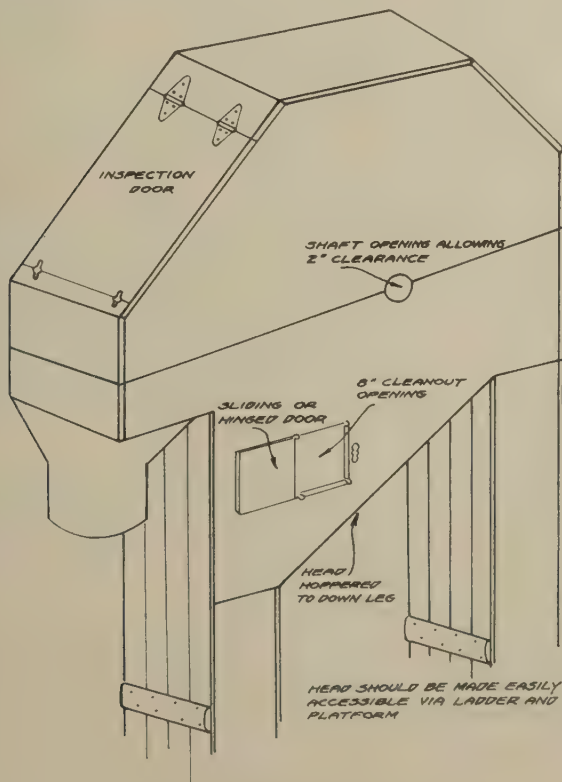


Improved Eaves for Grain Elevators.

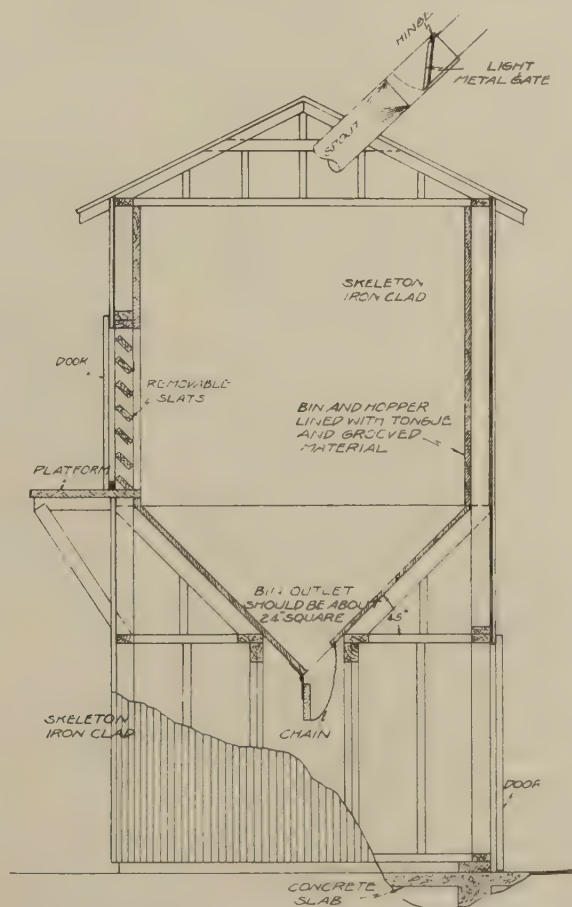
air filter, such as those used on automobile engines, will do the same thing.

And, above all else, be sure that the elevator belt is running true in the leg and that all shafting is properly aligned and running smoothly.

EAVES of country elevators in the Northwest are now constructed so as to facilitate the extension of the iron roof over the edge and down the side of the house, thereby keeping out locomotive sparks and nesting birds. Closing the space under the extension of the rafters also reduces the wind hazard and provides a dependable foundation for the easy extension of the iron roofing over the eaves and down the sides. Connecting the iron roofing with the iron siding and grounding the siding at the corners provides lightning protection that earns a pleasing credit on fire insurance premiums for owners of elevators insured in the mill or grain mutuals. Baffle boards between rafters will help to keep dust and grain out of the pocket formed at top of cribbing.



A Modern Elevator Head.



A Dust House Which Permits Truck to Be Loaded Without Shoveling.

Grain Carriers

Salina, Kan.—A meeting of the Trans-Mo.-Kans. Shippers Board has been scheduled for June 19.

The effective date of the changes in rates under docket No. 17000, Hoch-Smith grain, has been again postponed, to July 1, owing to inability of the carriers to get their tariffs ready.

Cost of unloading flour and certain other freight would be paid by shippers under proposed tariffs docketed by the railroads for consideration at the instance of Co-ordinator Eastman. The charge would not apply on grain.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 29,422 cars during the week ended Apr. 20, compared with 26,307 during the like period last year, and 34,854 in the like week of 1933, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Stockton, Cal.—The board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce has reaffirmed its former action of opposing the repeal of the fourth section of the Interstate Commerce Act which deals with long and short haul rates of the various rail lines.

Chicago, Ill.—A meeting of western railroad officials on Apr. 17 agreed to extend until May 31 reduced rates on hay and forage to drouth areas. Special rates covering movement of livestock in the drouth areas, in effect last summer, will be restored for another year.

Portland, Ore.—Item 473, established in the Eastbound Tariffs of the Intercoastal Conference, gives a carload rate of 41c per cwt. for oat groats from the huller, cut, ground, rolled, steamed, or whole and not further treated, to be used only as animal or poultry feed. Minimum car, 24,000 lbs. No l.c.l. rate.

Cleveland, O.—The Ass'n of Cleveland Warehousemen, and the Ohio Warehousemen's Ass'n have asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to suspend the proposal of the carriers to load or unload carload freight thru their warehouses and sheds at points in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky at a charge of 2.5 cents a hundred or 50 cents a ton. The railroads propose doing that by publishing an exception to Rule 27 of the classification, the one which provides for loading and unloading of carload freight by the shipper or consignee. The proposal covers package freight.

New York, N. Y.—All railroads placed the "average" plan of settlement for the use of box cars in effect May 1, to eliminate the incentive for moving empty foreign cars off the line in order to save car rental, according to the announcement of Pres. John J. Pelley, Ass'n of American Railroads. Under the "average" car rental plan each railroad pays for the use of cars belonging to other railroads, an amount equal to the av-

erage detention of cars of each other railroad on its line in the same month of 1932, 1933, and 1934, regardless of the length of time the car is held. This plan is expected to reduce empty car mileage, yet maintain adequate supplies of cars for loading.

Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:
The Farmers National Grain Corporation has asked the Commission to compel the railroad companies to give proportional rates on grain shipped by water, alleging that in some cases the rates by rail are higher even than the local rates.

No. 26586, Light Grain and Milling Co. v. C. R. I. & G. By Examiner T. P. Wilson. Charges, wheat, Hooker, Okla., to Liberal, Kans., there milled in transit into flour and other products and shipped thence to Shawnee, Okla., unreasonable to the extent they exceeded \$137.85. Reparation of \$11.48 proposed.

No. 26725, E. Steen & Brother v. B. & O. By Examiner Charles A. Rice. Rates, grain, points in Missouri, Ohio and Illinois, milled in transit at Baltimore, Md., and forwarded as feed to Annapolis, Md., proposed to be found unreasonable to the extent they exceeded the rates on the grain to Baltimore plus half a cent transit charge. Reparation proposed.

Insurance Notes

Winnipeg, Man.—Wilber Law, 43, general manager of the Grain Insurance & Guarantee Co., died of natural causes in his room at the Hotel Biltmore early in the morning of Apr. 20. He was taken ill in the supper room the previous evening and was attended by Dr. C. W. Henson, house physician.

The National Fire Protection Ass'n reports that in 1934 fires occurred in 99 grain elevators equipped with sprinklers that extinguished 40 of the fires and held 32 in check, while in 27 of the fires the operation of the sprinklers was unsatisfactory. The sprinklers extinguished 44 of the 69 fires in cereal mills, while in eight instances their operation was unsatisfactory. In five fires the sprinkler system was crippled by explosion.

Grain Imports

Gulf Ports have en route 24,000 tons of oats from Argentina.

Two large cargoes of Argentine corn are reported afloat for the United States.

Mobile, Ala., has unloaded 19 ships the past season with grain from South America.

Argentine rye amounting to 28,000 tons, for the United States, is afloat via Montreal.

Argentine shipments to the United States took a spurt the last week of April, amounting to 894,000 bus. corn and 301,000 bus. wheat.

Several large distilleries are preparing to use Cuban blackstrap molasses in place of corn, yet no increase in the import duty is proposed.

Exchange Code Hearing

A public hearing upon the code of fair competition for the grain exchanges to determine whether the Chicago Board of Trade imposes inequitable restrictions upon membership contrary to the code, and whether provisions of the code other than those relating to hours, wages, and labor should be amended will be held in the Stevens Hotel in Chicago beginning at 10 a. m., Wednesday, May 15, the A.A.A. announced May 4.

Clearing house privileges were denied to the Cargill Co. under rules of the exchange and the company then presented the matter to the code authority established under the grain exchange code. The code authority has reported to the Sec'y of Agriculture and the N.I.R.B. that the Board of Trade imposes inequitable restrictions upon membership.

Reorganization of Rosenbaum Grain Corporation

Due to the drouth and the acreage reductions by the A.A.A. the volume of grain requiring storage in the terminal elevators has been sharply reduced, with a consequent reduction in the earnings from storage charges of warehousemen. The Rosenbaum Grain Corporation, controlling the largest capacity in Chicago elevators was no exception to this reduction in earnings.

Further depleting the cash resources of the concerns dealing in futures and executing orders forwarded by correspondents came the interpretation April 16 of the grain exchange code reducing the margins required of correspondents to no more than those required by the clearing house of members, releasing to the correspondents large sums, said to total \$500,000, on deposit with the Rosenbaum Company as security.

Ready cash to meet its pressing obligations running low, the management decided on a trusteeship under sec. 77-B of the new bankruptcy act, planning to continue in business pending a reorganization. On this theory the Federal court was asked for and did grant an injunction late on Tuesday, April 23, restraining the Board of Trade from following its custom of closing out or transferring the open trades of members unable to meet their obligations.

As soon as the directors of the Board of Trade learned of the impossible position in which members of the Board were placed by the court order they called a special night meeting at which it was decided to ask the court to permit liquidation of exchange trades in the usual way, and before the Board of Trade opened Wednesday the Board's attorney, Howard Ellis, explained the facts to the court and obtained a modification of the restraining order restoring to the Board of Trade its powers. Instead of opening the market at the usual time Wednesday the directors of the Board gave the banking creditors time to plan disposal of the grain collateral, and the exchange remained closed all day.

The open trades of the company were closed out soon after the opening of the market April 25, with no unusual price fluctuations.

The three banks on Thursday sold grain futures to the amount of the 4,000,000 bus. of grain held as collateral. The company had free credit lines of \$200,000 with each bank in addition to the secured loans.

Lewis T. Sayre, secretary of the company, was named trustee by the court. Mr. Sayre is a grain handler of long experience who has had charge of the company's many grain elevator properties.

Later a voluntary petition was filed with the court by the Chesapeake Export Co., a subsidiary wholly owned by the Rosenbaum Grain Corp., also asking for a reorganization under sec. 77-B, listing liabilities of \$485,000 and assets of \$1,205,000. Petition was approved and Lewis T. Sayre was appointed trustee of this subsidiary. Johnson, Swanstrom, Wiles & Clawson are acting as attorneys for the trustee.

The firm of Rosenbaum Brothers, headed by Edward L. Glaser, has no connection with the Rosenbaum Grain Corp'n.

The motor ship *Chr. Sass* has been chartered for 6,500 tons maize (corn) from Durban, South Africa, for the United States via Montreal, Que. Mr. Wallace should order the corn acreage of South Africa reduced at least 60%.

Linseed Oil for the first time in history is cheaper than soybean or China wood oil, selling at 9.1c per pound at Chicago, against 9.2 for soybean and 16.15 for tung oil (China wood). Linseed oil goes into paint and varnish for woodwork, while the other two go into enamels as well, enjoying a special demand; while the building construction industry using linseed oil is dormant.

Freight Claims

Freight claims are technical matters and should be prepared, filed and settlement negotiated by an expert. A semi-annual audit of country elevator shipping will save many dollars in a year. Charges are based on amount saved; nothing saved, nothing charged.

W. S. BRAUDT, Auditor

Box 687 Station A, Champaign, Ill.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Stuttgart, Ark.—A. W. McGill, former owner of McGill Bros. Rice Mills here which went into bankruptcy in 1931, is said to be on trial in Federal Court in St. Louis on charges of using the mails to defraud St. Louis Banks before the company went into bankruptcy, thru fraudulent bills of lading.

CALIFORNIA

Woodland, Cal.—Bill Crawford has about completed his new feed mill on Court St., which he expects to operate by the middle of this month.

Stockton, Cal.—Following refusal of employers to accede to the demands of the union for preferential employment of its members, an increase in wages and a 40-hour week, a strike of Stockton warehousemen was called on Apr. 12, when practically all grain and produce warehouses and mills in the city were closed. The Port of Stockton Grain Terminal was one of the major concerns affected by the strike.

Stockton, Cal.—The Port of Stockton Grain Terminal Ass'n has given the contract for enlarging its shipside terminal (reported as contemplated in the Feb. 13 Journals) to the Trewhitt-Shields Const. Co. The iron warehouses are being extended a distance of two blocks in length by 238 feet in width. Storage capacity will be increased from 9,000 tons of grain to 35,000 tons.

CANADA

Saskatoon, Sask.—The Quaker Oats Co. will erect a \$50,000 addition to its mill here this spring.

Victoria, B. C.—The old Brackman-Ker Milling Co.'s mill by the Outer Wharves, which was closed in 1932, is being taken down.

Rodney, Ont.—William R. Coles, of Hespeler, Ont., has bot the flour and grist mill here formerly owned by J. A. McLaundress.

Maxville, Ont.—G. H. McGougall's grain and feed storehouse, valued at \$5,000, burned Apr. 26, when an entire business block was destroyed, the total loss being about \$70,000.

Roblin, Man.—On May 1 work was started on the erection of a new 40,000-bu. elevator here for the Northern Elvtr. Co., of Winnipeg, on the site of an old elevator which has been demolished.

Seaforth, Ont.—The building here that was used for an oatmeal mill years ago by Warren Thomson and his father, has been taken over by Mr. Thomson, who will convert it into a malting plant, which he will operate.

New Hamburg, Ont.—The 150-barrel flour mill here owned by the Wolverton Flour Mills Co., Ltd., of St. Marys, Ont., has been sold to Charles Eidt and H. A. Otto, the latter having been associated with the Wolverton Co. at St. Marys.

Ft. William, Ont.—William Henry Haywood, sub-foreman at the Western Terminal Elvtr., died in McKellar Hospital, this city, on Apr. 18, after a short illness, from pneumonia. Mr. Haywood, who was 52 years of age, had been employed at the elevator for 17 years. He is survived by his wife, two sons and three daughters.

St. Boniface, Man.—The total loss sustained by the burning of the Shamrock Elvtr., operated by McCabe Bros., on Apr. 13, as reported in the Journals last number, was estimated at \$70,000, \$30,000 being the loss on the elevator and machinery, the balance on the grain. The office building adjoining the elevator was burned but the records were saved. Another building, containing a quantity of millfeed and two carloads of hay, was saved, but the contents were water damaged.

ILLINOIS

Fithian, Ill.—Fithian Grain Co. is installing a Kelly Duplex Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Sadorus, Ill.—The Sadorus Co-op. Elvtr. is installing a new truck dump.—W. H. DeLong.

Decatur, Ill.—L. P. Kizer, well known in the grain business here, has moved to Franklin, Ky.

Woodhull, Ill.—A new corn sheller and cleaner have been installed by the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Cropsey, Ill.—A new 20-ton scale has been installed at the elevator of the Cropsey Co-op. Grain Co.

Pleasant Hills, Ill.—Roy Crouse, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, died recently, following an operation.

St. Charles, Ill.—Marshall Farm Service contemplates the installation of a batch feed mixer. Leonard — 5-7 15m 6pt

Armington, Ill.—The new manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here is Homer Sturm, formerly of Roberts, Ill.

Mascoutah, Ill.—Wind blew down a section of the metal smoke stack on the "Corn Mill" of the Ph. H. Postel Milling Co. recently.

Dudley, Ill.—The Rudy-Huston Grain Co. is equipping its elevator here with new scales and remodeling for the truck trade.—Dexter Baber.

Foosland, Ill.—Mr. Blare, of Thawville, succeeded Arthur Beasley as manager of the Foosland Grain Co.'s elevator on Apr. 15.—George A. DeLong.

Prophetstown, Ill.—About 20 men from Fairfield were the guests of the Rock River Grain & Lbr. Co. here at a banquet on the evening of Apr. 23. Roscoe Mathis is the manager.

Thawville, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has appointed Daniel Hapenny manager of its elevator, succeeding Joseph Blair, resigned, who has gone to Foosland, Ill., to manage an elevator.

Buda, Ill.—The 22x30 foot concrete floored, ironclad warehouse built by F. G. Lindner & Co. last fall is being fitted with racks for stocking composition shingles and other builders' supplies.

The Jefferson

IN PEORIA

Will Be

Headquarters

for the Annual Meeting

of the

Illinois

Grain Dealers Ass'n

May 14-15

Make Your

Reservation NOW

Winchester, Ill.—Emery Waid has been named temporary trustee of the Winchester Farmers Elvtr. & Merc. Co., which is re-organizing under the new bankruptcy law, as previously reported.

Galva, Ill.—Thieves who entered the elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. during the night of Apr. 6 secured only 77 cents, but the damage they did in getting it amounted to a great deal more.

Colfax, Ill.—Williams Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, 150 shares common; incorporators: John J. Williams, Nellie M. Williams and W. B. Wallace. This company was formerly known as J. J. Williams & Son.

Villa Grove, Ill.—The old elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. is being razed to make room for a new one, having a capacity of 22,000 bus. This move has been contemplated for some time, as reported in the Feb. 27 Journals.

Pekin, Ill.—A meeting of central Illinois members of the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n was scheduled to be held at the Spanish Tavern here last evening, May 7, at 7 o'clock, a business session to be held following the dinner.

Decatur, Ill.—The Shellabarger Grain Products Co. has erected a small building near its mill to house its offices and chemical laboratory. It will be air-conditioned thruout the year. The offices have been equipped with modernistic furniture.

Havana, Ill.—The Continental Grain Co. will start construction at once on a new 50,000-bu. elevator here. Modern machinery will be installed, including loading facilities by either rail or water. It will have two driveways and an unloading dump.

Hillsboro, Ill.—The Barnstable-Ware Feed & Supply Co. is building an addition to its plant, to be 50x60 feet, two stories high, to house the feed department of the company. A feed grinding and mixing outfit will be installed, also a corn sheller and grain cleaner.

Watseka, Ill.—It is reported that a judgment of \$1 was awarded by the court to Ed Yarno, in his suit against the Farmers Grain Co., which had used his name by mistake instead of that of Fred Yarno in a warrant for arrest, last fall, as reported at the time.

Luther Station, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co.'s old building at Teheran, Ill., has been razed and the lumber moved to this point, where the company is erecting a new elevator to replace the house that burned here some time ago. A part of the old foundation will be used.

Ashland, Ill.—Harry McLaughlin has been appointed manager of the Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator here, succeeding his father, F. W. McLaughlin, whom he assisted for some time prior to his father's death last February, as the elder McLaughlin had been in poor health.

Arnold, Ill.—The elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. is not open all the time at present, only when there is some corn shelling to do or some grain to be delivered. The corn crop was practically a failure here last year and the wheat was marketed during the threshing season.

Pittsfield, Ill.—The M. D. King Milling Co. has just completed the installation of a 240-h.p. diesel engine in a new building 18x34 feet. An electric generator has also been attached to generate all the electric current necessary for the mill. The old steam engine will be left standing to be used in case of emergency.

Wiley Station (Taylorville p. o.), Ill.—Burglars entered the elevator office of the Stonington Elvtr. Co. during the night of Apr. 20, gaining entrance by breaking the glass from a window, but got no loot. Throwing aside a sign on the safe which read, "This safe is open and contains no money," the prowlers proceeded to try to open it with some heavy instrument, but only succeeded in jamming the lock and were unable to open it.

Following a number of conferences, the staff experts of the Illinois Commerce Commission have recommended to the commission reduced rates for electricity in 40 downstate cities in the neighborhoods of Peoria, Pekin, Sycamore and DeKalb. It is expected that the Central Illinois Light Co., the utility involved, will not contest the commission's order.

Clinton, Ill.—Dickerson Wood, 66 years of age, a member of the firm of Cline & Wood, grain buyers, with headquarters at Clinton, operating elevators also at Lane and at Wapella, died during his sleep on the night of Apr. 12, heart trouble being the cause. He entered into partnership with Harry Cline in the grain business here in 1915. They were the oldest grain buyers in the county.

Ottawa, Ill.—About 40 grain dealers of the northern Illinois district met at the Englefield Cafeteria here on the evening of Apr. 30. A. F. Johnson, of St. Louis, spoke on the profit of raising soybeans. Other speakers included Lawrence Farlow, sec'y of the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, and Mr. Grommon of Plainfield. Mr. Farlow's subject was proposed legislation at Springfield which might affect grain dealers. Mr. Grommon spoke on the research work being carried on to find new uses for grain.

Princeton, Ill.—The Bureau County Grain Dealers Ass'n held a regular evening meeting at the Clark Hotel here May 3, in which the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n co-operated. Leading speakers were Pres. H. B. Grommon, Plainfield, of the latter ass'n, who outlined the "Program for Progress" for the broadening of markets for agricultural products as planned by the Farmers Grain Dealers National Ass'n last fall, and E. F. Johnson, St. Louis, who talked on the production, handling, storing, and processing of soybeans.

Orion, Ill.—Work is under way by Wakey Bros. on the remodeling of the C. B. & Q. elevator they bot from J. H. Dole & Co. last December. The elevator roof and cupola has been covered with iron and plans call for complete iron covering by fall. The foundation is being strengthened and re-inforced with concrete. The 20x40-foot warehouse adjoining the north side of the elevator is being rebuilt and fitted with a concrete floor. A Sidney Manlift has been installed and a new leg belt with 6x13-inch buckets, and a V-belt, jack-shaft and roller chain head drive is planned. A 15-ton truck scale with 18 or 20 foot platform will be installed adjacent to the warehouse and office, and the elevator driveway will be rebuilt large enough to admit large trucks and be floored with concrete. A truck lift will be installed, also a large hammer mill with motor, and a one-ton feed mixer. A 1,500-bu. corn crib will be added.

CHICAGO NOTES

The Updike Grain Co. has decreased its capital stock from \$100,000 to 1,000 shares p. v.

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$5,500 net to the buyer, an advance of \$200 over the previous transaction.

The firm of Rosenbaum Bros., headed by Edward L. Glaser, has no connection with the bankrupt Rosenbaum Grain Corp.

Joseph Nosek, with E. W. Bailey & Co. for 30 years, representing that firm on the floor of the Board of Trade, died May 2, at the Frances Willard Hospital, following an operation, not coming out from the anesthetic. Mr. Nosek, who was 45 years of age, is survived by his widow and two children.

Application of the Quincy Elvtr. Co. to declare part of the Santa Fe Elvtr. a regular warehouse for storage of grain and flaxseed was approved by the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade on May 2. This adds 650,000 bus. of public storage capacity to the Chicago district, giving it a total of 15,310,000 bus.

Directors of the Board of Trade have approved a change in regulations, according to which, margins to be required from non-members of the clearing house by commission houses will be the same as the requirements of the clearing house for its members, which are: On wheat, 4c a bu.; on corn, 3c; on oats, 2c.

On Apr. 29 McClure, Jones & Co. consolidated with J. R. Williston & Co. and on May 1 Henry A. Rudkin, Charles I. DeBevoise, W. Strother Jones, Jr., Perry D. Bogue, Arthur S. Russell, Walter F. Seeholzer, general partners, and William T. Gent, special partner, will be admitted to partnership. Offices of the firm will be moved to New York City.

An aerial motion picture in sound, covering both wheat and cotton sections of South America, was presented on May 2, in the Board of Trade Bldg., concluding the program of the Ass'n of Grain Commission Merchants for this year.

Arthur W. Cutten's appeal against the decision of the Grain Futures Administration barring him from trading in the grain pits for two years for alleged violation of the Grain Futures Act, is not expected to be heard until the fall term of court, as the press of business is so heavy. Mr. Cutten's briefs are due to be filed on May 29, the Government has 20 days in which to make an answer and Cutten another 10 days in which to reply. The U. S. Court of Appeals for this district will hear the appeal.

The 55th anniversary banquet of the Chicago Open Board of Trade will be held May 14, at the Illinois Athletic Club, under the chairmanship of George V. Greene. Honored guests and speakers of the evening include the following: Robert Boylan, pres. of the Chicago Board of Trade; Fred H. Clutton, sec'y; Peter B. Carey, past pres., and the following past members of the Chicago Open Board of Trade: Edward A. Green, Barney Faroll, Harold Droeger, Fred Haines, Charles Shackleton, Sam Mincer and Austin Howard.

The firm of Gerstenberg & Co. has been formed by Adolph Gerstenberg, his son, Ray A. Gerstenberg and Wm. M. Schwartz, to do a brokerage business on the Board of Trade. When the grandfather of Ray died both his sons, Adolph and Erich, were under age, but the Board of Trade, in order that the firm, then Gerstenberg & Co., might continue on the Board, admitted the youthful Adolph to membership, and Adolph and Erich continued the business under the same name, Ray becoming their traveling representative while they did a grain receiving business, specializing in barley. Mr. Schwartz has been engaged in the grain business for 15 years, and was formerly of Faroll Bros. Adolph was for many years chairman, without remuneration, of the arbitration com'te of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n and served many years as chairman of the grain com'te of the Board of Trade. For more than 50 years the Gerstenbergs have had offices at the same and present location, 309 S. La Salle street.

INDIANA

Modoc, Ind.—Stock Bros. are installing a Sidney Special Feed Mixer.

Van Buren, Ind.—Farmers Elvtr. Co. has recently installed a Sidney Special Feed Mixer.

Bushrod (Lyons p. o.), Ind.—The Bushrod Grain Co. has installed new 20-ton scales at its elevator here.

Grabill, Ind.—The Grabill Milling Co. has begun making the foundations for their new plant, which will replace the one destroyed by fire last month.

Fulton, Ind.—The office of the Mayer Grain Co.'s elevator has been remodeled and repainted, and the outside of the building is being painted aluminum.

Losantville, Ind.—John Powell of this station died suddenly following an operation last week. He lived at Lynn, but operated the elevator here as the Losantville Grain Co.

Boswell, Ind.—Representatives of farmers' elevator companies met here on Apr. 15 to exchange ideas, about 300 being present. A banquet was served in a local church.

Indianapolis, Ind.—New Members of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n are: Citizens Grain Co., of Lapel; Geabes Milling Co., of Clay City, and Sheridan Milling Co., of Sheridan.

Rich Valley, Ind.—Rich Valley Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is installing a one-ton Kelly Duplex Feed Mixer with motor drive, and intend to do general mixing and manufacture a line of feeds.

Monon, Ind.—D. L. Brookie, who formerly owned an elevator here, died Apr. 29 at his Monon farm. He spent most of his life in the grain business.—W. W. Pearson (West Point, Ind.).

North Judson, Ind.—The old flour mill built by Collier Bros. about 45 years ago and for the past several years owned by Frank J. Wolf, who has used it for storage purposes, burned Apr. 21.

Bremen, Ind.—The Bremen Elvtr. has added a Kelly Duplex Feed Mixer to its feed mill equipment. The machine is of one-ton capacity, motor driven, and may be loaded from floor level or direct from the mill.

Galveston, Ind.—We are anticipating making some improvements in our elevator in May and June by installing a new sheller and resetting an elevator leg and putting in some new flooring.—Bahler Grain & Feed Co., C. R. Bahler.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Indianapolis Board of Trade will choose seven members of the nominating com'te at a primary to be held on May 15, the annual election to be held June 15. There are 25 candidates for the nominating com'te.

Winchester, Ind.—Goodrich Bros. Co. is preparing to market eggs in a large way and now offer a cash premium for eggs produced with "Good Rich Feeds." This company has recently completely remodeled and modernized its general office, making it very attractive.

Corydon, Ind.—Joseph Schuppert, 58 years old, proprietor of the Schuppert Milling Co., at DePauw, near here, is dead at his home of injuries received on Apr. 22 in Jeffersonville, Ind., when his automobile collided with a truck. He was widely known to the grain and feed trade in this section.—W. B. C.

Attica, Ind.—Work started during the last week of April on a new elevator for Jones Bros., whose elevator burned in February, as reported in the Journals. The new structure, which will be 50x50, 60 feet high, is being built east of the site of the former elevator and is on the main tracks of the C. A. & S. Railroad. The bins will be of cement and the framework will be covered with galvanized iron.

Evansville, Ind.—Farming implements, especially tractors, are in greater demand this spring than for the past five years. More than 50 tractors have been sold this spring at Owensville, Ind. Horse and mule prices have gone up. A team of mules is now selling for \$550 and \$600, about double the former price. Farmers are more encouraged than they have been for several years. It is almost impossible to rent land.—David Scherer.—W. B. C.

Anderson, Ind.—The midsummer meeting of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held June 19 at Anderson, which point was found most desirable by Pres. G. A. Fritchard and Sec'y Fred K. Sale after a trip of inspection, on account of its central location and the attractive surroundings of the Grand View Golf Club. A morning and an afternoon business session will be held which will conclude about 3:30 o'clock and the remainder of the afternoon will be devoted to golf, softball between the shippers and receivers, and probably horseshoe pitching. The ladies will be entertained at an afternoon card party and the spacious and delightful atmosphere of the clubhouse will make this year's meeting a delightful occasion. Two or three outstanding speakers are now being considered for the business sessions and the banquet, which will be served in the clubhouse in the evening.

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Grandview, Ind.—One of the biggest industries in Grandview is the Cadick Milling Co., which operates branch elevators in surrounding towns, Chrisney, Rockport, Hatfield, Boonville, Francisco and Rock Hill. The company was founded in 1883 by William Cadick. Later in 1900 it was incorporated. The mill has a capacity of 500 barrels a day and its elevators store 250,000 bus. D. E. Cadick, son of the founder, is pres. of the firm with his son, D. E. Jr., vice-pres.—W. B. C.

IOWA

Fayette, Ia.—Wilbur Bell is installing a Kelly Duplex Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Rockwell, Ia.—A moisture tester has been installed by the Farmers Co-op. Society here.

Osage, Ia.—The Osage Grain & Supply Co. has bot the sheds and office of the Stacy Coal Co.

Lynnville, Ia.—We expect to strengthen the driveway in our elevator.—C. O. Macy, Macy Bros., Inc.

Des Moines, Ia.—Sargent & Co. bot the old plant of the Pro-Lac Milling Co. at sheriff's sale recently.

Tipton, Ia.—G. M. Crosby is taking down his south elevator on the Rock Island and disposing of the lumber.

Cedar Falls, Ia.—The elevator of the Farmers Co-op Co. will be painted and minor repairs made during May.

North Liberty, Ia.—We anticipate covering our elevator with iron this summer.—Jess Musgrave, North Liberty Elvtr.

Belmond, Ia.—A new direct spout and a car-loading spout have been installed at the elevator of the Farmers Grain Co.

Maclay (Webb p.o.), Ia.—We plan on getting a new outside truck scale to accommodate large trucks.—Maclay Elvtr. Co., W. A. Gowen, owner.

Sioux City, Ia.—Consumers Feed Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: J. M. Anderson, C. A. Williams, I. B. Anderson.

Klemme, Ia.—The North Iowa Grain Co. is having the T. E. Ibberson Co. put new roofs on its local elevator and also make other repairs.

Davenport, Ia.—Maehr Feed & Supply Co. has just completed the installation of a new corn sheller, furnished by the Duplex Mill & Mfg. Co.

Sioux City, Ia.—This city has been named as the 1936 meeting place of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, which met last month in Des Moines.

Titonka, Ia.—A ventilating system is being installed and repairs made at the North Iowa Grain Co.'s feed plant here. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Hills, Ia.—Strong winds toppled part of our corn crib off its foundation on Apr. 14. This has been righted and is being strengthened and braced.—Clarence Dietsch, Hardy & Griffin.

Estherville, Ia.—B. P. Greenfield, former manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Williams, Ia., has returned to this city and entered the grain brokerage business for himself.

Defiance, Ia.—The Defiance Grain Co. is not operating its elevator at present. There were no crops last season for market. The elevator will probably open in the fall.—Sam Schroyer, grain buyer.

Alton, Ia.—Installation of a new scale for the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is being made by W. A. Klinger, Inc. It is a 20-ton, 24x9-foot Fairbanks Scale, with type-registering beam and a concrete deck.

Ashton, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is improving its equipment by the installation of a 20-ton, 9x24-foot, type-registering beam, Fairbanks Scale, with concrete deck. W. A. Klinger, Inc., is making the installation.

Lake City, Ia.—The L. H. Adams Grain Co. has had the Van Ness Const. Co. widen its driveway, the new driveway being 12 feet wide and 14 feet high, with five cribbed storage bins overhead, increasing the capacity 12,000 bus.

Newell, Ia.—Frank Pierce will operate his elevator (recently bot from the Galbraith Elvtr. Co., as reported in the Journals last number) as the Pierce Grain Co. He will take over the property June 1.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Thornton, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is erecting a new office building.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—In addition to replacing its local Elvtr. "A" with a modern concrete structure, as reported in the Journals last number, the Quaker Oats Co. will have its Elvtr. "B" extended 24 feet higher. The new house will be 50x140 feet.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The Soy Bean Products Co., Inc., contemplates the erection of a new soybean processing plant here, to start operation in the fall, making the second one at this city for extracting soybean oil and producing soybean meal and cake for livestock feed.

Lake Park, Ia.—C. E. Arnold, of Lake Park, and his brother, Geo. Arnold, of Blencoe, purchased the local Greig elevator, possession to be given July 10. George Arnold has had charge of the elevator at Blencoe for nine years. C. E. Arnold will continue in the stock buying business in connection with the grain business.

Sheldahl, Ia.—A new grain elevator is being built here for the Farmers Grain Co. It will have one leg and will be a combination grain and corn shelling plant. A western Corn Sheller and Cleaner is being installed. The old elevator was wrecked to make room for this new plant. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Grinnell, Ia.—The Grinnell Grain Co. is the name under which the former 'Kearney Bros.' elevator will be operated by its new owners, Messrs. Walters and Dows, owners of the Central Iowa Grain Co., whose headquarters are at Toledo, Ia. F. A. State, former manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Dows, Ia., will be manager.—Art Torkelson.

Jolley, Ia.—The Jolley Farmers Elvtr. Co. has purchased three additional lots and has completed a gravel driveway into the elevator from the street and from the exit back to the street. A culvert has been put in for drainage. The company plans to build a new corn crib and also to put in hitching racks, besides a number of smaller improvements, such as paint, walks, etc.

Jewell, Ia.—Thieves went into the office of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently when the manager, A. E. Kalsim, stepped out to look at some grain. When he returned he found \$29 missing from the cash register, which he had locked, the thieves breaking into it while he was absent. This is the second time this year thieves have visited this elevator.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Judd, Ia.—A 40,000-bu. iron clad elevator is being built here for the North Iowa Grain Co. The old elevator has been wrecked to make room for the new structure. A new office building will be built. The elevator will be equipped with one leg, having 14-inch buckets and a new Strong-Scott Dump. Provisions for unloading cars from track will be provided. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Muscataine, Ia.—Mississippi Valley Grain Co. plans construction of a 24x70-foot, frame, iron-clad warehouse with concrete slab floor, on property adjoining the property on which its local elevator stands, as soon as the levee commission completes construction of a contemplated 130-foot of seawall. The warehouse will be used for public storage, and distribution of the output of cottonseed meal from a Mississippi oil mill, shipped up the river by barge, is a part of the plan.

KANSAS

Shields, Kan.—The Robinson Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here burned during the third week of April.

Hazelton, Kan.—The elevator of the Commander-Larabee Corp. was damaged by wind-storm on Apr. 24.

Minneapolis, Kan.—W. R. Bullen will rebuild his elevator that burned Apr. 16, as reported in the Journals last number.

Hutchinson, Kan.—May 15 and 16 are the dates of the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, to be held in this city.

Leavenworth, Kan.—The local elevator of the Farmers National Grain Corp. is having a marine leg added. The elevator will have a total capacity of 500,000 bus.

Wichita, Kan.—Russell Payne, manager of the Consolidated Flour Mills Co.'s grain department, has recovered sufficiently from his recent illness to be back on the job.

Ashland, Kan.—A farmers co-op. grain and elevator company has been organized here by P. G. Abell, Ralph Gardiner, I. P. Gibson, Charles Green, Virgil Howell, D. J. McMillen and E. A. Rhodes as directors.

Turon, Kan.—Excavation is well under way for the 50,000-bu. concrete elevator being built by Chalmers & Borton for the Mid-West Grain Co. This elevator is to be an exact duplicate of the elevator built for H. G. Stewart at Grainfield, Kan., the details of which appeared in the Journals of Jan. 23 this year.

Russell, Kan.—H. H. Wentworth, general manager of the Russell Milling Co., died Apr. 23, from pneumonia, caused by the severe dust storms prevalent in this section recently. Mr. Wentworth, who was only 42 years of age, had been associated with the Russell Co. for 18 years. He is survived by his wife and a seven-year-old daughter.

Mt. Hope, Kan.—Concrete was being poured in the foundation for the 50,000-bu. concrete elevator for the Farmers Co-Operative Elevator Co. late in April. This elevator will have four 13-foot 6-inch diameter tanks 80 feet high, with two fan bins and six bins over the work room. The driveway will be attached. The elevator will be completed and ready to handle grain June 20. Chalmers & Borton have the contract.

Salina, Kan.—Work started last week on the new 85,000-bu. headhouse and tanks for the Western Star Mill. The owners have taken down the old headhouse to make room for the new structure. They are also taking down the 150,000-bu. wood storage bin that was built in 1932. The new unit will consist of headhouse 22 feet by 26 feet, 160 feet high, six 12-foot diameter tanks 117 feet high will be attached to one side. Chalmers & Borton have the contract.

KENTUCKY

Franklin, Ky.—L. P. Kizer, formerly of Decatur, Ill., has leased the grain elevator here and will conduct a feed business. W. B. Ferguson will be associated with Mr. Kizer.

Berry, Ky.—The grist mill of Jesse Pogue, containing about 70 bus. of corn, burned Apr. 30, the cause being attributed to the backfire of a gasoline engine. Loss, approximately \$1,000.



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MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—The new traffic manager recently appointed for the Chamber of Commerce is Charles J. McGeoy, who succeeds W. C. Gibson, whose death occurred last month.

Snow Hill, Md.—The Delmarva Milling Co., incorporation of which was reported in the Mar. 27 Journals, began operation of its new feed and flour mill here during the third week of April. The main building, three stories in height, is of frame construction with metal sheeting. A one-story warehouse adjoins it. Other storage buildings are to be erected during the next few months. The 50-barrel mill is equipped with up-to-date machinery. The feed mill is equipped to manufacture poultry and dairy feeds.

MICHIGAN

Bay City, Mich.—Chatfield Milling & Grain Co. has installed a Sidney Special Mixer.

Pigeon, Mich.—The Co-op. Elvtr. & Milling Ass'n recently sustained slight windstorm damage to its property.

Maple Rapids, Mich.—F. R. Hyde & Son have completed installation of a new feed mill at their flour mill here.

South Boardman, Mich.—The South Boardman Feed Mill has been discontinued.—George Parker (Kingsley, Mich.).

Saginaw, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Co. is reported to have lost its Blue Eagle for alleged infraction of the N. R. A. law.

Kingsley (Route 2), Mich.—The Kingsley Co-op. is taking on a feed mill. I am also installing a feed mill and will buy grain.—George Parker.

Casnovia, Mich.—John Lehmkuhle, manager of the O'Melia Mills elevator here, was badly bruised about the head and shoulders, on Apr. 20, when the truck he was driving struck some loose gravel and upset. The accident occurred when he was returning from a business trip to Frankemuth. The truck was only slightly damaged.

Mt. Pleasant, Mich.—Several hundred farmers attended the farmers' day program, sponsored by the Mt. Pleasant Co-op. Elvtr. Co., on Apr. 27. Feeds, seeds, fertilizers and farm machinery were on display, and experts were on hand to discuss the farmers' problems with them. During the afternoon 34 dozen doughnuts and several gallons of coffee were served.

Montrose, Mich.—Guy McGunegle, aged 36 years, manager of the Michigan Bean Co.'s elevator at this point, suffered a skull fracture and internal injuries when his car struck a cement viaduct (due, it was thot, to a tire blowout), dying the following day, Apr. 14, at a hospital in Mayville, where a passing motorist had taken him. Previous to his residence here, Mr. McGunegle was associated with his father in business at the Snover Grain Co., Snover, Mich., for 13 years. His wife and four small daughters survive him.

Woodland, Mich.—Walter Harger, formerly of Saginaw, has been made manager of the Woodland Farm Buro Elvtr, succeeding Charles Cook, who is now cashier in a bank at Belding.

Whitmore Lake, Mich.—The Owen Steffe alfalfa mill and hay barns burned at 12:30 a. m., Apr. 20; loss, estimated at \$15,000. Included in the loss were 90 tons of baled hay, two cars of alfalfa and about 1,000 bus. of grain. The mill was about 40 years old.

MINNESOTA

Henderson, Minn.—Ed Willmsen, of Bon-gards, has purchased a feed mill here.

Ada, Minn.—Dissolution of the corporation is being sought by the Ada Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Argyle, Minn.—A smut treating machine is being installed by the Farmers & Merchants Elvtr. Co.

Topellus, Minn.—On Apr. 18 the warehouse and equipment owned by J. A. Stinar were destroyed by fire.

Waldorf, Minn.—A feed mill and feed mixing unit may be installed in the near future by the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Watkins, Minn.—A modern warehouse will be erected on the site of an old elevator, recently razed, near his plant by Philip Werner.

Brownston, Minn.—The Columbia Elvtr. Co.'s elevator burned last month; loss, \$10,000. P. J. Wagner is manager. The elevator will be rebuilt.

Ellendale, Minn.—A feed mixer was recently installed by the Farmers Elvtr. & Milling Co., which is now manufacturing chick, turkey and other mixed feeds.

Beltrami, Minn.—The Carl O. Lekve Grain Co. at this station will install new iron roofs and make improvements at its plant. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Marshall, Minn.—A truck dump and steel grates and a 20-ton scale with a 26-foot platform will be installed by the National-Atlas Elvtr. Co. at its local elevator.

Elysian, Minn.—The thieves who perpetrated the recent burglaries at the elevators of the Commander Elvtr Co. here and at Judson have all been arrested and sentenced to prison.

Barnum, Minn.—The feed mill and warehouse of the Barnum Farmers Co-op. Co. burned late in April; loss, estimated at \$10,000. A quantity of feed, seeds and flour was destroyed.

Fisher, Minn.—A 20-ton motor truck scale with 26x9-foot platform has recently been installed by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. The unit has protected bearings and is fitted with a truck dump.

Rose Creek, Minn.—The John Cronin Estate Elvtr. has been sold to E. W. Dittes and W. H. Pierce. Mr. Pierce will manage the business, which will be conducted under the name of the Rose Creek Grain Co.

Wilmont, Minn.—A driveway and leg will be a part of the new additions made here at the John E. Greig elevator. A new Fairbanks Scale will be installed in the driveway. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Blue Earth, Minn.—About 80 elevator managers met here Sunday, Mar. 31, Charles Munn, member of the Railroad & Warehouse Commission, being the principal speaker. The Fairbault County managers acted as hosts.

Waterville, Minn.—The old local plant of the Commander Elvtr. Co. has been taken down by the company and the scales and truck dump moved to the elevator here recently bot from John Fahning, as reported in the Apr. 10 Journals.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Clarence E. Giles died Apr. 19, at his home in this city, aged 65 years. He had been associated with the grain commission house of William Dalrymple for 28 years and was its assistant manager for 22 years. His widow and three children survive him.

Dodge Center, Minn.—The Dodge Center Elvtr. Co. at this station has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the erection of a 20,000-bu. elevator, to be equipped with one leg, 15-ton scale, Strong-Scott Dump and steel grate. The building will be iron clad. In addition to the elevator warehouse, space will be provided alongside of the elevator for a feed mill building which will be provided with a full line of feed mill equipment. All the buildings will be iron clad.

Henderson, Minn.—The Henderson Roller Mill has been leased to L. W. Dietrich and others, who will open it under the name of the Henderson Grain & Feed Co., buying grain, handling feeds and salt, chick feeds, etc.

Minneapolis, Minn.—B. F. Benson, of the Benson-Quinn Co., this city, has the sympathy of the trade in the recent death of his son, Bruce, 26 years of age, following an operation. Young Mr. Benson was employed in a bank. His widow and a son survive him, besides his mother and father.

Lake Park, Minn.—Extensive repairs have been made at the elevator owned by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. The new equipment includes a 15-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale with steel frame, a large steel boot tank, new leg with roller bearing boot and driven by Fairbanks-Morse Motor connected to Strong-Scott Head Drive. The cupola was also raised to give proper pitch for spouting leading to bins. New floors and spouting was installed in cupola. The Hogen-son Const. Co. had the contract.

Kennedy, Minn.—The Kennedy Farmers Elvtr. Co. has awarded the contract to the Hogen-son Const. Co. for the wrecking of two old elevators and the erection of a new 50,000-bu. elevator. The new elevator is to be of wood construction with re-inforced concrete foundation, and equipped with the most modern equipment, including a 20-ton 26x9 Howe Truck Scale with steel frame, Strong-Scott Head Drives, double distributor with steel bin spouting, Fairbanks-Morse Enclosed Motors, and all shafting to be equipped with antifriction roller bearings.

MISSOURI

East Lynne, Mo.—I am going to put in a truck dump and new motor in my elevator.—S. R. Zook.

Carrollton, Mo.—We intend to build a new elevator at Carrollton this spring, on the Wabash Railroad.—E. O. Knipschild, B. F. Knipschild & Bros. (Norbone, Mo.)

Jefferson City, Mo.—The vote for the reduction of the state sales tax of 2% to 1½% will not be reconsidered in the Senate if the merchants of the state continue their protests.

Adrian, Mo.—A. B. Harriman and his son will operate the elevator here Mr. Harriman recently purchased (known locally as the George Wyatt elevator), as soon as the repairing and remodeling is completed.

Polo, Mo.—William R. Spicer, who has been an employee of the company for a number of years, has been appointed manager of the Polo Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding W. J. Kincaid, who has gone to Chesterfield, Mo., as reported in the Journals last number.

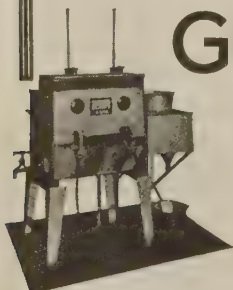
St. Louis, Mo.—Leslie Faust has joined the grain and feed department of Anheuser-Busch, Inc. He is a member of the board of directors of the firm. His father and grandfather were both connected with the company years ago. Mr. Faust owns and operates the Chesterfield Farmers Exchange, at Chesterfield, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo.—The directors of the Corno Mills Co., whose plant is at East St. Louis, recently voted to change the company's name to the National Oats Co. The company manufactures oats products and mixed feeds. At a meeting to be held May 24, approval of the change of name by the stockholders will be asked.

Springfield, Mo.—The Meyer-Blair Milling Co.'s plant, consisting of a 1,200-barrel mill and storage capacity of 450,000 bus., including about 300,000 bus. at Lyons, Kan., has been bot by the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co., of Denver, Colo., which takes over the operation of the plant early this month. Negotiations for the purchase of the plant started soon after the accidental death last June of J. M. Blair, active head of the business, and were completed on Apr. 26.

Wakenda, Mo.—Earl Johnson, who but recently became sole owner of the Wakenda Grain Co.'s elevator, of which he had been manager for a number of years, died at the Southside Hospital in Carrollton on Apr. 13. He was stricken suddenly at his elevator the day before, about noon, a cerebral hemorrhage apparently being the cause of complete paralysis. In addition to his prominence as a grain man, he was an official in several banks and interested in civic affairs. His judgment was regarded as sound and his advice was often sought. His wife survives him, a daughter having preceded him in death.

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KANSAS CITY LETTER

In the rebuilding of the Kansas City Southern Elvtr.'s headhouse, reported in the Journals last number, complete Webster mechanical handling equipment will be installed.

While working on the Kansas City Southern Elvtr. Millard Lawthorn, railroad employe, fell 25 feet. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, where it was said he was not dangerously injured.

On Apr. 23 a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Stanley G. Cronin, making the family a nicely balanced budget of two daughters and two sons. Mr. Cronin is manager of the Rocky Mountain Grain & Commission Co. here.

A new department, that of feed ingredients, will be opened for the Seavey & Flarsheim Brokerage Co., by J. T. Sexton, who has recently become associated with that company, and his own business, the J. T. Sexton Co., which has been managed by Brent Leonard for the last 18 months while Mr. Sexton was managing a salt plant at Anthony, Kan. (now sold), will be taken over by Mr. Leonard and its name changed. The Seavey & Flarsheim Co. does a general brokerage business.

MONTANA

Great Falls, Mont.—The 18 Montana elevators of H. B. Lake & Co., bankrupt, are to be sold by the trustee in bankruptcy, W. S. Cameron.

Bozeman, Mont.—An explosion in the boiler room of the flour mill of the Bon Ton Flour Mills caused damage to the property recently.

Carter, Mont.—The scales and front pit of the elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Co. are being lengthened and a wider grate will be installed.

Turner, Mont.—Ernest Comford, who has been manager of the Imperial Elvtr. Co.'s elevator since it was built in 1928, has resigned and has been succeeded by Oscar Jackson.

Harlem, Mont.—On Apr. 22 a measuring tank in the oil warehouse of the Equity Co-op. Ass'n overflowed and a spark from electrical equipment ignited the gas in the building as attendant shut off the motor.

NEBRASKA

Alliance, Neb.—George Neuswanger on Apr. 18 sustained damage to his electrical equipment caused by a sack getting caught in a motor.

Diller, Neb.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. was entered by burglars thru a window, who stole a radio, shotgun and a small amount of money, late in April.

Giltner, Neb.—William H. Wanek, manager of the Hynes Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, died recently as the result of a shotgun wound. He was 52 years of age.

Clay Center, Neb.—Henry Koehler, of Edgar, Neb., bot the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n's elevator here at sheriff's sale, on Apr. 23, subject to confirmation from the court.

Bertrand, Neb.—The Equity Union Exchange, whose elevator burned about two years ago, has decided to erect a new house on the site of the old one, work to start at once.

Ord, Neb.—W. B. Weeks, 76 years of age, owner of an elevator here, was killed in an auto accident on the highway near Schuyler about the middle of April. His wife and five children survive him.

Geneva, Neb.—The Geneva Milling Co. has built a new office and has had the Van Ness Const. Co. move its 15-ton scale from the old location to a suitable spot near the office. A grinder was also installed.

Omaha, Neb.—Starting on Apr. 29 the Omaha Grain Exchange made a change in its market broadcasts over WAAW (due to the change to daylight saving time), the new schedule being as follows: 8:30, 9:15, 10:00, 10:45, 11:30, 12:15, 1:15.

Richfield, Neb.—A new 15-ton scale has been installed in the driveway of M. L. Degen's elevator, all spouting has been replaced, the head and distributor overhauled and new leg built and cups installed. The Van Ness Const. Co. did the work.

Lexington, Neb.—Ora D. Ball, owner and operator of the Lexington Alfalfa Milling Co. for the past 12 years, has sold the plant to the Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co., of Lamar, Colo. Mr. Ball will continue to handle baled alfalfa hay.

Indianola, Neb.—The mill plant of Addie R. and Scott L. Doan was slightly damaged by windstorm on Apr. 24.

Omaha, Neb.—A large hay barn has just been completed in South Omaha by John A. Nixon, of A. A. Nixon & Co., of South Omaha. It is located on Union Pacific trackage and was built to handle truck shipments, which have increased greatly in the last two years. The business will be operated under the name of the Terminal Hay Market.

Hastings, Neb.—In the new re-inforced concrete 85,000-bu. elevator under construction here for the Hastings Mills, a unit of the Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co., as previously reported, Webster machinery is being installed in the headhouse. The Ryan Const. Co. has the contract for construction of the elevator, and the plans were made by Horner & Wyatt.

NEW ENGLAND

Taunton, Mass.—The plant of the Borden Grain Co. burned Apr. 27. The fire started in the shed of the Grain Co. which is used for a garage, destroyed an adjoining hay shed, and a metal sheathed building. Employees saved the furnishings of the office.—L. V. S.

Portland, Me.—Port authorities are working for longer storage time for keeping grain in the elevator. Senators Hale and White and Representative Hamlin are proposing to extend the legal limit and discussed their plan with Sec'y Morgenthau at Washington. Local authorities want the time extended from ten months to three years to stimulate grain export business thru Portland.—L. V. S.

BOSTON LETTER

J. Walter Sanborn, a member of the Grain & Flour Exchange since its organization, and Mrs. Sanborn celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on Apr. 30, at their home in Somerville. Many grain, feed and flour men received invitations.

With the first shipment of Argentine oats to come to Boston by barge, the barge Helen Foster came into Boston harbor from New York, laden with 40,000 bus. The oats came from South America by steamer, were transhipped at New York and discharged at Mystic docks.—L. V. S.

Celebration of the first birthday of Unity Feeds, Inc., was marked by an invasion of Scottish plaid patterned neck ties, symbol of the unique packaging design of this company's products. Employees of Boston headquarters as well as those in the field, wore the attractive ties for a week. Unity made its bow on Apr. 23, 1934, and some of the largest factors in the trade credit rapid strides to the new company, which is considered particularly significant in view of the economic conditions that have been an added obstacle. The program for the company's second year indicates an aggressive campaign to conquer new fields.—L. V. S.

Grain dealers of New England have launched one of the most intensive membership drives in the history of the trade in this sector, following a meeting of the executive com'te of the New England Retail Grain Dealers Ass'n, held recently at the headquarters of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange. Aiming to expand the membership to every dealer in New England, the annual membership dues have been dropped to a minimum and other inducements offered of a nature likely to attract new blood. Arthur T. Lewis of Newport, R. I., pres. of the ass'n; Louis A. Nelson, of Contoocook, N. H., vice-pres.; H. L. Ryther, of Belchertown, Mass., treas.; Lynne P. Townsend, of Ludlow, sec'y; Clarence G. Newton, of the Boston office of the Quaker Oats Co.; Dean K. Webster, of Lawrence; Harry Atwell, of Botson, and Ora Maxim, of Winthrop, Me., attended the meeting of the executive com'te.—L. V. S.

NEW JERSEY

New Brunswick, N. J.—The Middlesex Flour & Feed Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; food products.

Vineland, N. J.—L. Sheard & Son are making a new hammer mill installation, consisting of a Model L Kelly Duplex Hammer Mill with motor drive.

NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—The Japan Food Industry Co., Ltd., has opened an office in this city, with T. Kobayashi in charge. The company plans to contact feed manufacturers in this country and Canada. It operates over 300 plants in Japan.

BUFFALO LETTER

Buffalo, N. Y.—A working contract has been agreed upon between the local grain shovellers union and the Lake Carriers Ass'n for the season, the wage scale of which is \$3.46 per 1,000 bus. Last season the rate was \$3.36.

Application to trade on the Buffalo Corn Exchange as a representative of the Bunge North American Grain Corp. has been made by Paul Woywode, who was formerly in the grain and milling business at Hamburg, Germany.

Charles B. Weydman, formerly of the Eastern Grain Elvtr. Corp., on May 1 became associated with Earl E. McConnell to continue the brokerage and consignment business of E. E. McConnell, also engage in the general merchandising of grain and feeds, the corporate name to be McConnell & Weydman, Inc.

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LUBRICATION PROCESS

The Continental Grain Co. has leased the Connecting Terminal Elevator, capacity 1,000,000 bus., and will open offices in the Chamber of Commerce Bldg., with Adolf Mayer in charge, and conduct a general grain business as well as handle Manitoba wheat thru the market.

The George J. Meyer Malt & Grain Corp. has adopted group life insurance as protection for its employees. The corp. has acquired a group policy involving \$61,500 from the Prudential Ins. Co. of America and according to the policy's arrangements each of 54 employees is eligible to coverage in amounts ranging from \$1,000 to \$2,500. The amount of insurance allotted to each worker is determined by the position held and the policy is of the contributory type, the employees paying a part of the premium and the remainder of the expense will be assumed by the corporation.

Nisbet Grammer, pres. of the Eastern Grain, Mill & Elevator Corp., whose death on Apr. 21 was reported in the Journals last number, was a leader in the grain trade of this city and his business genius contributed much to maintaining Buffalo's pre-eminence as a grain forwarding center. After his graduation from Yale, he came to this city to accept a position as manager of the Iron Elevator & Transfer Co. When the elevator was burned he supervised the building of a new elevator. Acquiring a part interest in the elevator after a short time with the company, Mr. Grammer gained control of the company about 1908. Two years later he formed the Eastern Grain Co. In 1914 he merged this company with the Iron Elevator & Transfer Co., the merged companies forming the Eastern Grain, Mill & Elevator Corp., of which Mr. Grammer was pres. until his death. In 1915 the corporation built the Concrete Elevator on the Buffalo River. Later his company bought the Electric Elevator. In 1929 the corporation purchased the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Co. and changed the name to the Nisbet Elevator Corp., with Mr. Grammer as pres. He was also pres. of the Eastern Steamship Co., Ltd. Three years ago Governor Lehman appointed Mr. Grammer to the Buffalo-Ft. Erie Bridge Authority. Mr. Grammer was also a member of the Buffalo Regional Labor Relations Board, serving as representative of industry.

NORTH DAKOTA

St. Thomas, N. D.—John Whelan has added a cleaner to his elevator equipment.

Essex, N. D.—It is reported that a farmers elevator company may be organized here.

Westhope, N. D.—The Farmers Elevator Co. recently installed an automatic smut-treating machine.

Mayville, N. D.—A 15-ton truck scale has been installed at the elevator of the Farmers Union Elevator Co.

Northwood, N. D.—A new roller bearing air compressor has been installed by the Northwood Grain & Seed Co.

Fairview, N. D.—A cleaner was recently added to the equipment of the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co.'s elevator here.

Tuttle, N. D.—On account of gophers being a pest in this neighborhood, the Farmers Elevator Co. is handling gopher bait as an attractive sideline.

Paulson Siding, N. D.—The Farmers Union Elevator here burned Apr. 18. A quantity of government stored seed wheat was destroyed with the elevator.

Amenia, N. D.—The Amenias Seed & Grain Co. has awarded the contract to the Hogenson Const. Co. for extensive repairs on its elevators at Amenias and Newman.

McVie, N. D.—The National-Atlas Elevator Co. has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the erection of a new iron clad building here 100 feet long for the storage of coal and feed. The work will be started at once.

Rolla, N. D.—Fire, discovered around the switch box in the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator at 6:30 p. m., Apr. 6, was checked by the fire department before much damage was done. Considerable damage was done to the grain by water.

Wahpeton, N. D.—A new driveway and a 26-foot 20-ton Fairbanks Scale with two Strong-Scott Dumps are being installed at this station for the Math Braun Co. Other improvements are being made, the T. E. Ibberson Co. doing the work.

Grand Forks, N. D.—J. C. Goll, former manager of the Danzig Grain Co.'s elevator at Danzig, N. D., has been appointed manager of the State Elevator, which is a part of the State Mill, of which Senator Arthur F. Bonzer is manager, as reported recently in the Journals.

Danzig, N. D.—The manager of the Danzig Grain Co.'s elevator, J. C. Goll, has been appointed manager of the State Elevator at Grand Forks, N. D., to which city he will move at the close of the school term in June. Mr. Goll has been prominent in the business, civic and political life of this section for a number of years.

Grand Forks, N. D.—The State Industrial Commission has ordered drastic reductions in operating costs of the North Dakota State Mill & Elevator. Cuts included dismissal of mill attorneys and placing of the mill's legal work in the office of the attorney-general; refusal of the claim of a newspaper for advertising published after the contract was canceled, and disallowance of claims of two former employees under a previous administration.

During the week of May 13, a series of schools for grain buyers will be held at the following North Dakota towns: Langdon, Cando, Rolla Maddock, Devils Lake and Lakota. Actual grading and laboratory work will be done. H. R. Sumner, of Minneapolis, sec'y of the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n; Fred D. Butcher, of the North Dakota Agricultural College, and M. J. Johnson, federal grain supervisor, Minneapolis, will be in charge of the schools.

OHIO

Somerset, O.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. is now handling a complete line of farm machinery.

Mechanicsburg, O.—We may buy a new truck scale.—Mechanicsburg Co-op. Exchange Co., Chas. B. Stickell, mgr.

Ney, O.—A feed mixer has been installed by the D & E Feed Co., which contemplates adding a sheller and cleaner also.

Ashville, O.—Ashville Grain Co. is installing a feed mixer with elevator and drive, purchased from the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Luckey, O.—Luckey Farmers Exchange has installed a seed cleaner, elevator, etc., furnished by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Willshire, O.—Window lights in the elevator of the Willshire Equity Union Exchange Co. were damaged by windstorm on Apr. 15.

Coolville, O.—The Coolville Mill Co. has recently installed a Kelly Duplex Ear Corn Crusher and Feed Regulator ahead of its mill.

Huntsville, O.—The H. V. Cross Alfalfa Milling Co. has just completed the installation of a one-ton capacity, motor driven, Kelly Duplex Feed Mixer.

Monroeville, O.—An employee of the Co-op. Grain Co.'s plant was killed, on Apr. 1, while oiling the machinery, when his clothing became caught in the shafting.

Lees Creek, O.—Virgil Young has purchased the Linkhart elevator here, which he plans to operate. Orlando Linkhart has moved to Reesville and will operate the Linkhart elevator at Melvin.

Melvin, O.—Orlando Linkhart is operating the elevator at this point, the house at Lees Creek, O., where he was formerly located, having been sold recently. Mr. Linkhart has moved to Reesville, near here.

Milledgeville, O.—W. H. Giddings & Son are no longer in the grain business here, having sold their plant recently to W. D. Rapp & Son, of Sabina, O., who are remodeling the plant.—Virgil Vincent (Washington Courthouse, O.).

Pleasant Bend, O.—The New Bavaria Elevator, Grain & Supply Co. is operating the elevator recently bought from the Pleasant Bend Grain Co. (as reported in the Apr. 10 Journals) under the name of the Farmers Elevator, Grain & Supply Co.

Ingomar, O.—Have installed new machinery for producing higher vitamin feeding products, enlarging iodized cod liver oil production. Mixed feed business concentrates 200% over last year.—Mineralized Yeast Mills Co., by R. O. Kleringer, gen'l mgr.

Bellefontaine, O.—Directors of the Farm Bureau Service Co. and of the Logan County Livestock Shippers Ass'n have endorsed plans of the manager, Clarence Hatcher, for the erection of a company-owned and operated elevator at the service company plant here.

Troy, O.—Wind blew metal siding from the elevator building of Martin & Rehmer on Apr. 12.

Marion, O.—The former Marion National Mill Co. will be operated by its new owner, the Kansas Milling Co., of Wichita, Kan., under the name of the Marion Milling Co., with E. A. Lashley, formerly of the Wichita home office, as manager. The mill is being reconditioned.

London, O.—We have sold the mill property formerly operated by the London Mill Co. to the Barnhart Oil Co., of Urbana, O., which expects to put in a bulk oil station this summer. We will take down most of the mill and elevator before they take possession.—F. J. Wood & Sons, by B. P. Wood.

Fostoria, O.—The Farmers National Grain Corp. has awarded the contract for the construction of a small headhouse and half-million bu. addition to its elevator here to the James Stewart Corp., work to start immediately and to be completed by July 1. This will give the local plant a total storage capacity of 1,100,000 bus. The office building here is also to be enlarged.

Arcadia, O.—Vernet I. Myers, manager of L. R. Good's elevator here, was injured in an auto accident, on Apr. 18, in which his companion, a business man of Arcadia, was killed. The car in which the two men were riding was struck at an intersection by another car. Mr. Myers was taken to the Perrysburg Community Hospital, suffering from head and arm injuries and from shock. He was taken home the following day.

OKLAHOMA

Newkirk, Okla.—Farmers Co-op. Elevator & Supply Co. is installing a Sidney Corn Sheller.

Frederick, Okla.—J. B. Rinkle, owner of an elevator here, died Apr. 15.—A. D. Winsor.

Fairland, Okla.—Frank Gaines sustained damage at his elevator to his electrical equipment on Apr. 6.

Broken Arrow, Okla.—Leniger Feed & Seed Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: John Leniger, R. C. Vandenberg and O. W. Leniger.

Bison, Okla.—The 35,000-bu. concrete elevator now under construction is expected to be completed about May 20. The concrete walls were started Apr. 24 and were completed on the 29th. The cupola was being poured on Apr. 30 and the machinery was to be installed within the next few days. The elevator consists of two 18-foot diameter tanks with four overhead bins and an attached driveway. The elevator is 80 feet high. Chalmers & Borton have the contract.

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Enid, Okla.—According to daily press reports, trial of a damage suit brot by Marcella Rodgers, administrator, against the Oklahoma Wheat Pool Terminal Elvtr. Corp. began in district court Apr. 18.

Carrier, Okla.—H. H. Champlin has let contract to Burrell Eng. & Const. Co. for the construction of a 50,000-bu. concrete grain elevator and a 24x50 grain warehouse. The lean-to metal covered driveway will house a 15-ton Fairbanks Type-Registering Dump Scale and a Western Overhead Truck Dump. Equipment includes one leg, manlift and a 1,500-bu. Richardson Automatic Shipping Scale. Machinery will be driven by an IHC, 4-cylinder engine. Work started May 1 and is to be completed June 6.

Hennessey, Okla.—The 100,000-bu. storage unit for the Farmers Elvtr. & Co-op. Ass'n that was under contract by Chalmers & Borton is now complete. This unit consists of four 18-foot diameter tanks and three interstice bins 106 feet high. This unit is built adjacent to the present elevator having a connecting tunnel and an overhead gallery. The conveying equipment includes two 18-inch belt conveyors. The rolls, stands and sheet metal were furnished by Ehrsam Mfg. Co. The motors are 5-h.p. gear unit by Fairbanks-Morse.

Enid, Okla.—The concrete work on the new workhouse and storage annex of the Union Equity Co-op. Exchange has been completed. The machinery and equipment is on hand and installation has started. The workhouse is equipped with two 9,000-bu. per hour legs operated by Fairbanks-Morse Motors thru herringbone reduction units; one 2,500-bu. Fairbanks Hopper Scale with type registering beam; two receiving sinks each with a capacity of one carload and two pairs of Ehrsam Power Shovels. In cupola and basement of the new storage are two 30-inch belts operated by Fairbanks-Morse Motors and V-belt drives. The belt serving the old concrete storage from the wood workhouse has been made reversible to receive and discharge grain from and to the new workhouse. Grain received in the wood workhouse will be discharged into the old concrete storage thru spouts. The capacity of the new unit is 650,000 bus. The work is being done by Burrell Eng. & Const. Co.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Edwall, Wash.—An elevator is under construction here for the Sprague Grain Growers, Inc., W. J. Morrell having the contract.

Seattle, Wash.—Henry W. Moering, head of Federal grain supervision for this district, underwent an operation for appendicitis on Apr. 26, at one of the city hospitals.

Renton, Wash.—Grover Smith has opened a new feed store here, known as the Superior Feed Store. Mr. Smith mixes his own feeds, following his own proven formula.

Olympia, Wash.—The state tax commission has classified all sales of seed and fertilizer to persons using them to produce for sale a "new article or substance" as sales at wholesale and not subject to the 2% pass-on retail sales tax.—F. K. H.

Keystone, Wash.—Sprague Grain Growers, Inc., are erecting an elevator at this point, to be 37x46 feet, about 60 feet high, and having a capacity of 60,000 bus. A warehouse also under construction will be 50x84 feet and have a capacity of 40,000 bus. W. J. Morrell has the contract.

Boise City, Ida.—The recent session of the state legislature passed two bills that affect grain men, one being a new track buyer's bond and license law (which is expected to be of benefit to grain dealers), and the other appropriating \$20,000 to be used principally for the expansion of agricultural markets and to assist in the marketing of agricultural products.

PENNSYLVANIA

Lancaster, Pa.—M. L. Jaschik, prominent in the hay business of this section, died Mar. 14, at the age of 43 years, following a sickness of 11 weeks. Mr. Jaschik was a native of Russia, coming to this country in 1908 and locating in Lancaster. His son Benjamin will continue the business under the name of M. L. Jaschik's Son.

Marion Center, Pa.—Floyd Braughler, part owner of the Marion Center Milling Co. for the past 12 years, has purchased the two-thirds interest of his partner, H. E. Bence, and the business will hereafter be conducted by him alone, Mr. Bence retiring to private life.

Milton, Pa.—The firm of E. Datesman & Son, known as the Milton Grain Elvtr., after a continuous business thru three generations for 100 years, has sold its grain elevator and feed business to the Milton Grain Elvtr. Co., which will continue in the same line of business. The old firm was started by the late John Datesman at West Milton, Pa., and 30 years ago moved to Milton and continued on by E. Datesman. Fifteen years ago the son, J. Ralph Datesman, entered the firm and succeeded the late E. Datesman, continuing the business until September, 1934.—J. Ralph Datesman, of the old firm of E. Datesman & Son.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Sioux Falls, S. D.—A branch has been opened here by the Kay Dee Feed Co., of Sioux City.

Redfield, S. D.—H. W. Speight is installing a new Kelly Duplex Feed Mixer, one-ton capacity, with motor drive.

Peever, S. D.—One side of the elevator and also the driveway of the Peever Grain Co. are being repaired and the scales overhauled.

Bridgewater, S. D.—G. Heckenlaible will have to move his elevator on account of Road No. 16 being built thru the town following the railroad.—Alex H. Mayer, Mayer & Tschetter Grain Co.

SOUTHEAST

Montgomery, Ala.—Establishment of a plant in this city for the manufacture of livestock feeds is being discussed.

Birmingham, Ala.—Charles F. Willen, grain and flour broker of this city, is back at his office again after a serious operation on his throat to remove an obstruction.

Newton, N. C.—McRee Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$5,000 authorized with \$300 subscribed; incorporators: Marshall, W. T. and Ann Catherine McRee; to grind, mill and handle grains and cereals.

Mobile, Ala.—Ballard & Ballard's new flour-blending plant began operation Apr. 27. Marvin C. Atherton is manager. The first cargo of flour for the plant arrived from the Pacific coast. An annual output of 1,500 tons is expected from the plant's two blending units. The Southern Gold Medal Co., of General Mills, Inc., has announced a plant will be built in Mobile soon.—G. H. W.

TENNESSEE

Carthage, Tenn.—The plant of the Rewoda Milling Co., consisting of a roller, grist and feed mill, that was destroyed by exposure to a fire on Mar. 31, as reported in the Apr. 10 Journals, will probably be rebuilt soon. R. W. Boston is manager of the company.

TEXAS

Paris, Tex.—The property of the Paris Milling Co. was damaged by windstorm on Apr. 18.

Rhome, Tex.—The Rhome Milling Co. sustained slight damage to its plant by lightning on Apr. 18.

Gruver, Tex.—The former Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtr. here has been bot by the Gruver Grain Growers.

Dimmitt, Tex.—The Farmers National Grain Corp.'s two elevators here have been purchased by the Dimmitt Grain Growers.

Lee Switch, Tex.—The Lee Wheat Growers, Inc., have bot the two local elevators formerly owned by the Farmers National Grain Corp.

Tulia, Tex.—Tulia Wheat Growers have acquired the elevator and feed mill here from the Farmers National Grain Corp. George D. Hipp is now manager.

Pullman (Amarillo p. o.), Tex.—A new warehouse and office building have been erected by the Pullman Wheat Growers, who recently took over the elevator formerly operated by the Oklahoma Wheat Pool. C. H. Smith is manager.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—At the recent election of the Ft. Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange, held Apr. 16, all officers and directors were re-elected as follows: Pres., W. L. Newsom; vice-pres., R. E. Cowan; treas., Charles Little, Sr.; sec'y, E. B. Wooten. Directors: W. L. Newsom, R. E. Cowan, Charles Little, Leo Potishman, J. C. Simons, J. C. Crouch, M. C. Rall.

Greenville, Tex.—A 500,000-bu. addition to its local 300,000-bu. storage capacity is being planned by the International Milling Co., also an increase in its daily flour capacity from 1,000 barrels to approximately double that capacity. The addition to the plant, which was purchased last fall from the Greenville Mill & Elvtr. Co., will be of re-inforced concrete and steel.

WISCONSIN

Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.—A cleaner has recently been installed by the McKercher Milling Co.

Bangor, Wis.—Stock of the Bangor Milling Co. was damaged by fire on Apr. 13. Cause unknown.

Milwaukee, Wis.—For the second time within a month John Jouno, sec'y of the Donahue-Stratton Grain Co., went to a local hospital late in April, this time expecting to be there but a week.

Foxlake, Wis.—Henry Clausen, who was engaged in the grain business here for many years, retiring in 1908, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Harold Miller, at Horicon, Wis., Apr. 19, at the age of 89 years.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Suffering from heart trouble and also an abdominal ailment, Cornelius Corcoran, pres. and treas. of Corcoran Bros., grain, feed and hay wholesalers of this city, is in St. Mary's Hospital. Last reports stated that he was improving.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Most of the grain firms in the old grain exchange building moved to their quarters in the new Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange Bldg. on May 1, tho the Exchange itself will not complete its transfer until May 10. Among those who have leased offices in the new quarters are: Bartlett Frazier Co., Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Donahue-Stratton Co., Franke Grain Co., Cargill Grain Co., La-Budde Feed & Grain Co., Fraser-Smith, Mohr-Holstein Commission Co., the Riebs Co., J. V. Lauer & Co., W. M. Bell Co., Deutsch & Sickert, and the Washburn-Crosby Co.

Expansion of the Washington bureaucracy is provided for in the allotment by the president of \$250,000 per month to Tugwell for the employment of aids in the rural resettlement administration. Tugwell is given power "to acquire, by purchase or by the power of eminent domain, any real property or any interest therein and improve, develop, grant, sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of any such property or interest therein," to make loans to farm laborers, croppers, tenants and farm owners

Fort Worth

The Fastest Growing Grain Market in the Southwest is the logical market for your grain.

Try any of these Fort Worth Grain and Cotton Exchange Members:

James E. Bennett & Co.

Grains, Stocks, Provisions

Smith-Ingraham Grain Co.

Domestic and Export Grains, Field Seeds

The Ft. Worth Elv. & Whsg. Co.

Federally Licensed Storage, Consignments

Field Seeds

Reinbeck, Ia.—Construction of a 15,000-bus. seed corn warehouse was begun May 1 by the Hi-Bred Seed Corn Co.

Sidell, Ill.—The seed house of the Sidell Grain Co. is being moved to a more convenient location near the elevator.

Ord, Neb.—W. B. Weekes, seedsman, was fatally injured Apr. 9 in a highway accident near Rogers, Neb. He was 76 years of age.

Newark, N. J.—Smith Superior Seeds has been incorporated with 100 shares of stock of no par value, with Harry Silverstein as agent.

Durant, Ia.—Hi-Bred Seed Corn Co. is reported to be arranging contract specifications for reconstruction of damage to its seed corn storage and handling plant.

McMinnville, Ore.—The Buchanan-Cellers Grain Co. is charged by the Department of Agriculture with having shipped 400 bags labeled "common vetch" but containing 11 per cent of Hungarian vetch.

Athens, Ga.—A shipment of 10 bus. of rye seed by the Athens Seed Co., from Cornelia, Ga., to Bessemer, Ala., labeled Abruzzi was found by the government not to be Abruzzi and to contain 4 per cent weed seeds.

Phoenix, Ariz.—A seed house and feed mill has been erected by the Valley Lumber, Fuel & Feed Co. to specialize in alfalfa, hegari, and bermuda grass seed. Harold D. Webb is manager of the seed and feed department.

Nashville, Tenn.—The government seized and ordered destroyed 43 bags out of a shipment of 80 bags (200 bus.) of winter rye seed by the Chas. D. Jones Co. to Birmingham, Ala., because containing 50 quackgrass seeds per pound.

Nashville, Tenn.—The E. K. Hardison Seed Co. is charged by the government with having shipped 200 bus. of oats seed to Huntsville, Ala., containing 14.05 per cent weed seed and 27 wild garlic and 9 corn cockle seeds per pound of pure seed.

Cleveland, O.—C. E. Kendel, sec'y of the American Seed Trade Ass'n. received notice Apr. 22 that the N.R.A. had approved all elected members of the seed code authority, consisting of L. H. Vaughan, Chicago; H. G. Hastings, Atlanta, Ga.; E. F. Mangelsdorf, St. Louis, Mo.; H. H. Hobbs, Detroit, Mich.; R. A. Edwards, Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Early, Los Angeles, Cal., and C. F. Barnum, Buffalo, N. Y.

Ridgeway, O.—The Equity Union, a co-operative with head office at Bellefontaine, opened a branch seed, feed, cream and produce store here about the middle of April. Sixty farmers of this community were its guests at a dinner the evening of Apr. 24.

Field studies of imported seed of *V. villosa*, made in 1929-31 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture co-operating with the Georgia State College of Agriculture and the Oregon Experiment Station, showed that both smooth vetch and hairy vetch are imported under the name hairy vetch, and that hairy vetch seed is produced in the more northern regions while seed of both vetches is produced in more southern areas. In general, smooth vetch will make a stronger winter growth in the Southern States than hairy vetch. It is suggested that more attention be paid to the source and type of *V. villosa* seed intended for use as green manure in the Southern States.

A shortage of Sudan grass seed for the 1935 plantings estimated at about 7,000,000 pounds, will be practically supplied by importations from Argentina, according to a cablegram from Buenos Aires to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Approximately 5,300,000 pounds is on its way, with 1,000,000 pounds sold and awaiting shipment. Another 1,000,000 pounds, it is indicated, is available for export. Approximately 4,000,000 pounds of seed already has been imported from Australia, Hungary, Argentina, Morocco and South Africa. These Argentine shipments are the first of the 1935 crop from countries south of the equator. Department seedmen say Sudan grass seed from Argentina will be satisfactory for planting. Seed from Argentina was tested several years ago at a number of field stations in Nebraska, Kansas and Texas and was found to be nearly identical with domestic seed in growth habits, and equal in yield and purity.

Western Seedsmen Re-elect Old Officers

All officers were re-elected at the 36th annual convention of the Western Seedsmen's Ass'n, held at the Paxton Hotel, Omaha, Neb., May 4. They are Berkeley Michael, Sioux City Seed Co., Sioux City, Ia., pres.; John W. Mathys, Minneapolis, vice-pres.; Earl M. Page, St. Louis, sec'y; Henry G. Windheim, Omaha, treas.

About 80 delegates represented 50 seed firms, and a number of manufacturers of allied lines.

The day was devoted to round table discussions on existing seed trade problems. The U. S. Department of Agriculture was sharply criticized for dissemination of misleading information on seed supplies, stocks and demand, with particular reference to field seeds.

Farmers are drifting rapidly to plantings of soybeans and lespedezas instead of the high-priced legumes.

Seedsmen of the Omaha territory tendered convention delegates a banquet at the hotel in the evening.

Utah Asks Lower Rates on Seeds

Utah shippers have petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission for reconsideration of alfalfa and clover seed rates, claiming Utah and Idaho shippers have not received "equality of treatment that has been given to shippers of substantially the same and other commodities moving to and from the same territories."

Among the complainants are the Occidental Seed Co., the Kelly Western Seed Co., the Westland Seed Co., and interests affiliated with the Idaho Grimm Alfalfa Seed Ass'n.

An example cited by Traffic Counsel Bert L. Penn, quotes a rate from Evanston, Wyo., to Chicago of \$1.03 per cwt., while from Ogden, Utah, only 67 miles farther, the rate is \$1.42. He alleges the additional 39 cents is unwarranted.

Farm Bureau Fostering Over-the-Fence Seed Trading

Weed eradication is of double interest to every grain dealer and seedsmen, first because of the better seed that the producer should buy and secondly because of the bigger crop that the producer will raise from the better seed.

A national movement is being started on weed eradication, and every progressive grain dealer owes it to his community and himself to tie up with the movement.

Over-the-fence trading in seeds is probably one of the most costly transactions indulged in by farmers, and this year it proved disappointing to all of those handling seeds, most dealers having an unmovable surplus of clean seed of good quality.

Uncleaned seeds of unknown variety and germination never were a bargain at any price, and the government-financed farm bureaus are not doing farmers a favor by bringing buyers and sellers together, particularly when the farmer can buy from a reputable dealer superior seeds of known origin and germination for a few pennies more. The joy of putting on a publicity act using taxes for scenery and franked announcements helps no one except perhaps the short-sighted promoter.

HEGARI

A Sweet Stalked Kafir type
Similar to Atlas Sorgo

A Leafy, Juicy, Palatable Forage Crop that
Matures about 15 Days Earlier than Atlas.
Grows and Matures Quickly, Enabling the
Farmer to Plant After Wheat Harvest.

Quick Truck or Freight Service.

Standard Seed Co.

Des Moines, Iowa

Spencer, Iowa

Davenport, Iowa

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

GRAIN

Clover and Timothy Seeds
GET IN TOUCH WITH US

FIELD SEEDS

WRITE OR WIRE FOR PRICES

SIoux CITY SEED CO.

Truck Service from the following warehouses:

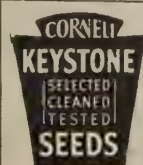
Sioux City	- - - - -	Iowa
Sioux Falls	- - - - -	So. Dak.
Norfolk	- - - - -	Nebr.
Carroll	- - - - -	Iowa
Billings	- - - - -	Mont.
Algona	- - - - -	Iowa
Fairmont	- - - - -	Minn.
Albert Lea	- - - - -	Minn.

Samples Furnished On Request

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of

Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri



BUYERS AND SELLERS
All Field and Grass Seeds
Mail Samples

CORNELL SEED COMPANY
Wholesale Field and Garden Seeds
ST. LOUIS, MO.

NOBLE BROTHERS

Wholesale Field Seeds

GIBSON CITY, ILLINOIS

Red Clover, Alsike, Alfalfa, Timothy
SOY BEANS

New Seed Trademarks

Farm Service Stores, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., have filed trade mark No. 361,461, the words, "Green Seal," for field, garden and lawn seeds.

Eastern States Farmers Exchange, West Springfield, Mass., has filed trade mark No. 362,464, an arched band bearing the words, "Eastern States" and bordering representation of the rays of a rising sun, and the word "Cooperative" outlined in a black strip at the bottom, for field, garden, and flower seeds, oyster shell, grit, and charcoal

Ford Offers Seed Loan Plan

Floyd Radford, manager of the Ford farms, has announced willingness to loan 1½ bus. of seed soybeans per acre to anyone within a 50 mile radius of Dearborn, Mich., who is willing to raise a crop.

The agreement includes provision for buying the crop from the farmers when beans are harvested, deducting the beans loaned.

A Ford mill will be in operation at Saline, Mich., by fall, where oil will be extracted from the beans for use in automobile lacquers, and the meal will be transformed into a bakelite product for steering wheels, horn buttons and other automobile parts.

Ladino Clover in Oregon

Josephine County, Oregon, has 100 growers of Ladino clover seed, most of whom are members of the Josephine Growers Co-operative Ass'n, which operates a cleaning plant at Grants Pass. The county is the largest producing center in the United States. The last crop totaled 40,000 lbs.

Frank Schutzwahl, sec'y of the ass'n, states that since the sawdust process for cleaning buckhorn out of the seed was installed last summer, the demand for the seed has increased faster than the supply. The cost of cleaning, which formerly varied from 1.5 to 10 cents per pound was reduced last year to 1.65 cents.

Professor G. R. Hyslop of Oregon State College, Corvallis, addressed the growers Apr. 16 at their business meeting, advising rotation with some cultivated crop and spraying buckhorn along fence rows and ditches with sodium chlorate.

Stating that it may be possible for the college to send a man here for field inspection only once this year, Prof. Hyslop urged that all growers apply for this inspection early. Application, tho made thru the ass'n, does not mean the grower must join the ass'n. Field inspection is necessary in order that the seed be certified, and the seed trade is insisting more and more on certification of seed.

Corn Variety Tests in Indiana

Ten of the most promising new hybrid strains of corn, developed by the plant breeders of Purdue University working in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture, have just been released for further testing in the 88 corn variety demonstrations to be conducted this year by the Agronomy Extension Division in 51 Indiana counties. These new hybrids have been outstanding in the experimental trials conducted at the university and their use thruout the state is for the purpose of determining their specific adaptation to the different soils and climatic conditions.

Hoosier Hybrid, of which some 400 bushels of seed were produced by seed growers of the state last year has already become popular as shown by a complete disposal of the seed by early February.

Quality, stiffness of stalk, uniformity of height of ears and high yield are the reasons why the better adapted hybrids are increasing in popularity. During the past three years in 47 demonstrations in Central Indiana Hoosier Hybrid has outyielded the best local strains of corn by an average of 8 bushels per acre and

in the drouth year of 1934 the average increase in yield was 10 bus. per acre. Hoosier Hybrid proved a little earlier and had many fewer down stalks than the local strains with which it was compared.

Believes Old Seed Corn Best

Good corn from the 1933 crop is apt to be better seed than some of the 1934 crop, according to germination tests by Iowa State College.

Altho Iowa is apparently well supplied with seed corn, since many cribs of the 1933 crop were saved in the drouth areas, treatment of the 1935 planting is looked upon as advisable. Merko, Barbak III or New Improved Semesan Junior dust treatments will prevent seedling blight, giving a better stand and yield.

Dust treatment of seed normally costs approximately 3c per acre. Averages in Iowa tests for the last 8 years show treated seed yields 4 bus. per acre more than untreated seed.

Vernalization of Wheat

Experiments with certain standard winter and spring wheats, made in 1933 in Virginia, Kansas, Nebraska, Montana, and North Dakota, to obtain information on the possible commercial value of vernalization before planting in the spring are summarized, and the merits, limitations, and possible application of the practice are discussed briefly, in U. S. D. A., Circ. 325.

Varieties of winter wheat headed when the germinated seed was chilled (vernalized) for suitable periods and sown in the spring, while little or no heading resulted from nonvernalized seed. The period required for complete vernalization (50-65 days) depended on the variety and environment conditions after sowing. Shorter periods seemed to be needed at the northern stations than at those farther south. Earliness in the spring wheats was modified so slightly by chilling that the effect was not of practical consequence. At Langdon, N. Dak., vernalized Kanred slightly outyielded the nonvernalized Marquis controls, but produced slightly less grain than Mindum nonvernalized controls. The highest yields among the spring varieties at Langdon were obtained in the vernalized group, although the increases in yield were not large. "The information now available seems to indicate that the method does not offer great possibilities in commercial wheat production."

Seed Inspection in Indiana

In his report on the agricultural seed inspection for the year ending June 30, 1934, H. R. Kraybill, state seed commissioner of Indiana, states that a majority of the samples examined during 1934 met their guaranty very closely. There has been a continued marked improvement in the correct labeling of seeds in the last few years. In fact the per cent of samples seriously misbranded in 1934, namely 14.0, was the lowest since the seed law was enacted in 1921.

Examination of the table shows clearly that the quality of much of the seed could be improved by more thoro cleaning.

Average Analysis of Samples in 1934

	Purity per cent	Germ. per cent	No. Weed Seeds per pound
Alfalfa	99.32	76.09	667
Blue grass.....	81.66	77.32	4,291
Alsike clover	98.04	80.20	4,517
Korean clover	98.13	84.46	2,965
Red clover	99.03	90.21	1,610
Sweet clover	99.39	76.62	509
White clover	97.77	85.08	8,455
Corn	99.83	95.25	...
Millet	99.95	87.00	2,394
Oats	97.36	95.17	46
Orchard grass	84.61	83.70	8,073
Red top	93.41	88.68	48,472
Soybeans	98.00	91.98	151
Sudan grass	97.46	80.70	90.46
Timothy	99.53	90.46	934
Mixtures	82.56	71.97	25,419
Garden seed	99.87	90.70	9

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

FARINA, ILL.

Ging & Co., Red Top—carloads or less.

GIBSON CITY, ILL.

Noble Bros., wholesale field seeds.

PAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

Cornell Seed Co., field and garden seeds.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA

Sioux City Seed Co., seed merchants.

Mungbeans Find Favor in Oklahoma

Trials with mungbeans at the Oklahoma College of Agriculture demonstrated that their hay had a pound for pound value equalling 80% to 85% that of alfalfa when used as a substitute. Hogs, mules, horses, and other farm livestock relished this legume.

Where poor land has refused to grow alfalfa, yields of mungbeans in hay, pasture and seed compare favorably with cowpeas, and soybeans in normal seasons, and exceeds these crops in dry seasons.

Mungbeans may be planted from Apr. 1 to the middle of July. May and June plantings give the best yields of forage.

Fix Price of Soy Beans. Yes?

At a meeting of the Southwestern Indiana Soybean Growers Ass'n, held in the Kamp school, near Evansville, Ind., Apr. 25, growers complained that 75% of the beans of ass'n members have already moved, at prices by no means satisfactory.

Delegates appointed Pres. Charles Zimmerman, Roy Siebeking and Chris Hahn as a price com'tee, and decided to hold remaining early Indiana Laredos for \$1.60 recleaned, \$1.50 rough; Kingway beans at \$1.50 recleaned, and \$1.40 rough.—W. B. C.

This combining to hold up the price of soybeans may be very well for a group of growers, tho any such attempt on the part of dealers, handling soybeans, would call for screams of protest from both growers and buyers as an attempt to restrain trade.

However, it is not likely that such an agreement between southwestern Indiana growers can be effective. A 250% increase in soybean acreage last year produced sufficient seed stocks so that a shortage is not likely to occur. Seed wholesalers have long since laid in their stocks of soybean seed of all popular varieties, recleaned them and are offering them to the trade on a reasonable margin.

In 1932 soybeans sold for 32 cents per bushel; and since the cost of growing them is about 30 cents, the ruling market price of 90 cents seems fair.

SOY BEANS

Fancy Recleaned Seed Stock

Dunfield, Illini, Manchu, Black
Wilson, Ebony, Kingwa,
Sooties, Virginia Brown and
other varieties.

HYBRID SEED CORN

Iowa Hybrids No. 942-939-931

(State Certified)

Write or wire for prices.

DAVENPORT SEED CO.

DAVENPORT, IOWA

Supply Trade

Kewanee, Ill.—William (popularly known as Bill) Lamb is traveling again for Kewanee Implement Co.

Passaic, N. J.—The Raybestos Manhattan Corp. now has ready for distribution literature descriptive of its "Compensated" belt.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Under a stipulation entered into with the Federal Trade Commission, Central Iron & Steel Co. will discontinue its misrepresentation in the sale of perforated or slotted floor plates.

Engineering construction awards in April totaled \$116,972,000. This is an increase of 15 per cent over the \$101,192,000 reported for April last year. A sharp increase in private construction accounted for most of the gain.

Enid, Okla.—Building in this part of the country going nicely, concrete steel and studded houses. Repair work very extensive and many heavy duty scales will be installed. I think conditions are much improved.—H. I. Ames.

Mitchell, S. D.—C. H. Townsend, who formerly represented Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. in the South Dakota territory, has joined the sales force of R. R. Howell & Co., and will travel S. Dak. and a portion of Northwest Iowa and Southwest Minnesota, the territory so ably covered by the late F. E. Barsaloux.

Sidney, O.—Among recent purchasers of equipment from Sidney Grain Machinery Co. are: E. M. Peters, Gustine, Cal.; Klingensmith Mills, Leavittsburg, O.; Community Sweet Feed Mills, New Bremen, O.; Hand Seed Co., Portland, Ore.; Sommer Feed Co., Robertsville, O.; P. King, Columbus, Ind.; Ohio Farm Buro Service Co., St. Clarisville, O.; O. O. Wyman, Jonestown, O.; W. Smith, Lisbon, O.; Wise & Son, Aultman, O.; Opekasi Farms, Glendale, O.; Howard Co. Farm Buro Co-op., Kokomo, Ind.; E. W. Lester, Tuscola, Ill.; Beam Dist. Co., Clermont, Ky.; B. Deyo, Wauseon, O.; Sunshine Feed Stores, Greenfield, Ind.; H. N. Eppinger, New Bedford, Pa.; Master Feed & Seed Co., Alliance, O.; Sharpsburg (O.) Hatchery; Blair Distillery, Chicago, Ky.; H. Speers, Pt. William, O.

A Motor Protected from Dust

Totally-enclosed fan-cooled squirrel cage induction motors in most ratings are said to have the size advantages of a standard open rated motor, plus the added advantages of full protection to the stator, rotor, and other internal parts of the motor, all of which are completely isolated from the outside air.

According to the Century Electric Co., this protection effectively prevents the entrance of dust and dirt where it is present in abnormal quantities. Its motor is completely enclosed with ribbed cast-iron coil guards, there being no rubbing seals or air gaps. The fan and fan housing are externally mounted on the front end of the motor—opposite the pulley end. The



Motor Protected from Dust

cooling air is drawn in at the pulley end, circulated around and over the rear coil guard, through the air passages between the field core and the frame, out over the coil guard on the front end, and discharged into the air through the fan and fan housing. The air passages are unobstructed and may be readily blown out, if this should become necessary.

The fan blades are radial, which makes the motor-cooling system equally effective regardless of the direction of rotation. Provisions are made to circulate the air within the motor shell and transfer the heat to the radiating surfaces, where it is carried away and dissipated by the cooling air.

Trailer Dumping Truck Lift

Among the new mechanical devices for making grain elevator operation more efficient in meeting the demands of present day trade, is the Dakota Free Wheel Grain Dump, designed by R. W. Oglesby.

This pneumatic hoist is composed of a 12 inch cylinder with a 6 foot lift. It is mounted on a carriage that is movable thru a 17 foot range along a supporting track suspended below the floor of the elevator driveway. The head of the piston travels along a narrow opening lengthwise of the driveway. A number of overlapping slides, automatically follow the movement of the hoisting carriage and keep the opening closed. Movement of the carriage is controlled thru a hand-line at the side of the elevator driveway.

A small cradle on the head of the hoisting piston engages the front axle of the truck, wagon or other vehicle to boost it upward. As the front end of the vehicles arcs slightly in its upward travel the piston automatically centers itself.

For dumping trailers the hoist is centered under the front axle of the trailer, if it has four wheels; under the front supporting member if it is a semi-trailer. The trailer is disconnected from its tractor and dumped in the same manner as any normal four wheel vehicle.

Hoisting by the axle eliminates any problem from dual wheels under trailers.

Parasite Kills Grasshoppers

Hope for the end of grasshopper plagues lies in the discovery by Iowa zoologists of a parasite that weakens the reproductive organs of the insects.

Dr. E. H. Slifer at the University of Iowa, discovered the parasite and research is being continued by Drs. R. L. King and A. B. Taylor.

Grasshoppers contract the parasite by eating food contaminated with it. The parasite does not affect other insects or humans.

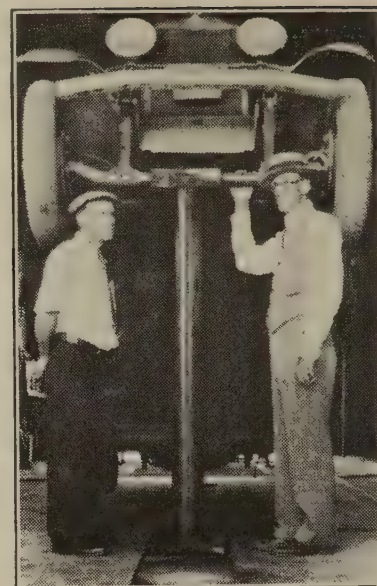
Ventilator for Elevator Heads

Rapid movement of grain laden buckets in an elevator leg fills the casing with a fine dust that is of a highly explosive character.

To remove the fine dust and to relieve the pressure resulting from an explosion in the casing a ventilator has been invented by Pierre Blommers, who has been granted letters patent No. 1,985,880 on the invention, which he has assigned to the H. H. Robertson Co.

The ventilator is constructed of sheet metal and is virtually an extension upward of the elevator head. In the engraving herewith the eduction pipe, 10, is directly above the head pulley and has a suction or storm band, 13, and a cap member. An opening between the suction band and the cap member permits the dust to escape normally into the open air.

The cap member, 12, is in alignment with the eduction pipe, and is of larger diameter to provide outlet passages, 14, for air or gases under normal conditions of use. A baffle ring, 18, held in position by the braces, 19, prevents rain entering the eduction pipe. The two hinged plates, 20 and 21, at top normally lie closed; but under pressure of explosive gases fly open to the position indicated by the dotted lines.



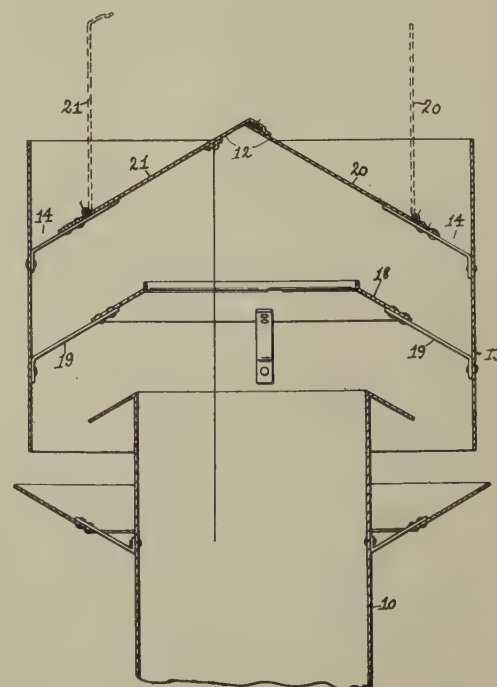
The Dakota Grain Dump.

Corn Swindlers Fined

Grain dealers who have had their troubles with bouncing checks from truckers, pleas for credit, and sly efforts to mark up weights will feel the punishment meted out to Guy S. Gleason, Mount Vernon, Ia., and two of his truck drivers, was not sufficiently drastic.

Justice of the Peace J. E. Bovee, Washington, Ia., fined Gleason \$100 and costs, and his two truck drivers, Dan Caraway and Dean Warmuth, of Mount Vernon, \$25 and costs, after Gleason agreed to make settlements with farmers he was accused of swindling.

Arrest of the truck drivers followed information that they had been including sand in the weight on their corn sales. Boxes had been arranged under the truck bed in which sand was placed before a load of corn was weighed. The sand was dumped along the highway before the truck weighed back empty, according to the charge.



Improved Ventilator for Elevator Head.

Feedstuffs

Washington, D. C.—The Ass'n of Feed Control Officials will hold its 1935 convention here on Nov. 1.

Lansing, Mich.—The 8th annual Michigan baby chick show has been scheduled by Michigan State College for May 14-17.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Discussion of direct selling, trucking and other current problems is slated for the 3rd annual meeting of the Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, West Hotel, here, June 17-18.

Amarillo, Tex.—To facilitate feed service and cattle transfer work in the dust-blown Panhandle region a branch office of the Federal Livestock Feed Agency, Kansas City, has been opened here.

Boonville, Ind.—Elzie Kramer, mgr. of the Boonville Elevator, says the demand for feeds has been better this spring and early summer than for the corresponding period of last year. Farmers are better satisfied with prices they are receiving.—W. B. C.

Topeka, Kan.—The Kansas State Entomological Commission has announced removal of an embargo against importation of alfalfa shipments from Nebraska. The quarantine was instituted last winter when Nebraska removed restrictions on shipments of alfalfa hay from weevil infested sections of Idaho, Colorado, Wyoming, California, and Oregon.

St. Louis, Mo.—A poll of the membership of the National Federation of Feed Ass'ns, sent out by Pres. E. C. Dreyer, gave practically unanimous replies favoring continuation of the organization. The possible continuation of the federal N.R.A. program for two years is expected to make a code necessary.

Houston, Tex.—At a meeting of officers and directors of the newly organized Texas Feed Manufacturers Ass'n here on Apr. 27 plans were prepared for a one-day meeting for feed manufacturers of Texas and adjoining states and for a membership campaign which hopes soon to embrace all feed manufacturers of the state. Dues are based on tonnage, with a minimum of \$3 and a maximum of \$25.

Chicago, Ill.—Representatives of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n protested emergency charges on mixed feed, that were authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission in Ex Parte 115, effective Apr. 18. Removal of the charges was requested in conference with the executive com'te of the Trunk Lines and with eastern traffic executives, who now have the protest under consideration. Similar adjustment is sought with western and southern lines.

Memphis, Tenn., May 4—The cottonseed meal has been unusually quiet the past week. July meal traded on Monday at \$30 per ton, however, this price did not hold and the meal market slowly declined during the week until on Saturday, July traded at \$29.25 per ton. Saturday's closing bid prices were from 50 cents to 80 cents per ton lower than the close of a week ago. The cottonseed market has also been quiet during the week with Saturday's closing prices being 50 cents per ton lower to 50 cents per ton higher than the close of last Saturday.

Ground corn cobs have proved to be one of the most satisfactory litters to be used at the College Poultry Farm at Ames and many poultry raisers and specialized producers in Iowa have adopted this type of litter with good results, says W. M. Vernon, poultry extension specialist at Iowa State

College. The cobs are crushed so that the pieces are about the size of a kernel of corn. Other litters recommended are peat moss, straw, chopped or shredded corn fodder, wood shavings and if nothing else is available, dry sand may be used.

Pineapple Bran was fed to 18 mules in a test by the Hawaiian station. The mules were divided into two lots and fed so that one mule of each team received the "barley" ration (56 per cent barley, 28 per cent pineapple bran) and the other "pineapple bran" ration (53 per cent pineapple bran, 27 per cent barley) at the rate of 14 lb. per head daily for 162 days. In addition each mule received 50 lb. of cut cane tops, over which were poured 4 lb. of cane molasses. During the test the "barley" mules made an average gain of 35 lb. and the "pineapple bran" mules 40 lb. per head. The feed consumption was practically the same in both lots. The cost of the pineapple bran ration in this test was 2.5 ct. less per mule per day than the barley ration.

Increased Use of Commercial Feed in New York State

The use of commercial mixed feed stood at the highest level in New York State on Apr. 1 since the fall of 1931, with the single exception of April, 1934, when the influence of the light 1933 crops of oats and barley was felt. The New York State department of agriculture tabulates the feeding practices in the state as follows:

	1932	1933	1934	1935
Home grown grains	22	26	11	17
Purchased grains	4	8	8	4
Commercial mixed feed. .	51	36	50	57
Other purchased feed. . .	23	30	31	22

A good crop of corn silage and a short crop of hay in New York State switched dairymen to the practice of feeding corn silage, fodder, and straw as roughages.

Northern Indiana Feed Trade Meeting

The Northern Indiana Feed Dealers Ass'n meeting at Plymouth, Ind., Apr. 16, attracted over 100 retailers, wholesalers, and manufacturers. Present were representatives from leading packers, feed manufacturing firms, and seed wholesalers.

All parties to the discussion over an honor roll which would list manufacturers and wholesalers agreed to its benefits, but pointed out that irregularities in business methods have occurred among retailers, as well as wholesalers. If an honor roll system is to be employed it is just as legitimately attached to retailers as to wholesalers and manufacturers. A legitimate retail dealer was defined as one having an established place of business, and bearing a reasonable amount of taxes and overhead.

Com'tes from the wholesale and retail branches of the feed trade were appointed to deal with recalcitrants.

American Feed Mfrs.' Tentative Program

R. M. Field, executive vice-pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Chicago, outlines the program for the May 31-June 1 annual convention of the organization at French Lick, Ind., as follows:

The customary addresses by the President and reports from other officers of the ass'n, including a report from the chairman of the Code Authority, are scheduled.

WALTER B. GRIEM, Madison, Wis., pres. of the Ass'n of Feed Control Officials, will give "Observations on Some Problems for Cooperation."

Progress on the proposed uniform feed Law will be reported by Chairman J. W. Keller, Philadelphia, of the ass'n com'te. A discussion will follow his report. L. E. Bopst, Maryland, member of the com'te for the Ass'n of Feed Control Officials, will be present, and doubtless enter the discussion.

JOHN C. GALL, Washington, D. C., counsel for the National Ass'n of Manufacturers, is the principal speaker. He will take up the legislative situation, including NRA and AAA and review economic questions.

Afternoons of the convention dates are being left open for the golf tournament that so many feed manufacturers have annually anticipated with pleasure.

Triple XXX Alfalfa Meal

Use more of it—it's healthful



THE DENVER ALFALFA
MILLING & PRODUCTS CO.
Merchants Exchange ST. LOUIS LAMAR, COLO.

Practical Poultry Farming

By L. M. Hurd

This revised and enlarged edition is right up-to-date and contains all important discoveries in poultry raising made in recent years.

Mr. Hurd, from his experience both as a poultry farmer and college instructor, has revised the text and pictures throughout. The book contains the latest information on feeding, a complete discussion of the new vitamin G, practical information on the two-story poultry house and heating, disinfecting incubators, battery brooding and raising chicks on screened platforms, and the latest discoveries in treating pests and diseases, including Leukemia, and the newest information on disinfecting houses. This edition also describes the new methods of feeding turkeys.

This book is printed on enamel book paper from large type and well bound in cloth. Its 480 pages divided into 23 chapters and illustrated by over 200 engravings, teems with helpful, practical information. Price \$2.50 f.o.b. Chicago; shipping weight two pounds.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,

Brewers' Dried Grains

Malt Sprouts

ANHEUSER-BUSCH

ST. LOUIS

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Grass Meal for Hens and Humans

A pound of dried cereal grass meal contains as much vitamin and "greens" value as 50 lbs. of lettuce, and 200% to 500% more food value, pound for pound, than such common vegetables as spinach, carrots, chard and others, declared Dr. C. F. Schnabel of Kansas City, Kan., in an address before the American Chemical Society in New York last month. The cereal grasses should be grown on rich soil and cut when 20 days old, or just before they are ready to joint, he explained.

Hens fed dried grass meal have doubled production and the vitamin A content of their eggs, reported the doctor, describing the taste and odor of the dried cereal grasses as similar to malted milk powder, usable in pancakes, cookies and candy.

Mineral Balance Prevents Slipped Tendons

Professors H. L. Wilcke and E. W. Henderson, directing experiments with chicks at the Iowa Experiment Station, have developed two rations that have caused no slipped tendons.

RATION 1: Ground yellow corn, 52 lbs.; wheat middlings, 25; dried skim milk or dried buttermilk, 20; ground oyster shell, 1; steamed bone meal, 1; salt, 1; cod liver oil, 1.

RATION 2: Ground yellow corn, 54 lbs.; ground oats, 10; wheat bran, 10; wheat middlings, 10; meat and bone meal, 10; dried skim milk or dried buttermilk, 5; salt, 1; cod liver oil, 1.

Changing these rations by addition of 1% or more of bone meal caused slipped tendon cases. Excessive mineral in the ration increased the number having slipped tendons.

Vitamin Content of Eggs Increased by Feed

"The data collected to date have shown it is possible to effect a marked increase in the vitamin D content of egg yolks by incorporating into the hen's ration any one of several vitamin D supplements," declares a preliminary report of the Iowa State College on experiments with production of antirachitic milk from dairy cows.

"It is apparently a simple and cheap procedure to raise the vitamin D activity of the general run of winter or summer produced eggs from about 2 or 20 rat units, respectively, to 200. The hen is capable of transferring a larger percentage of the vitamin D ingested in her ration to her egg yolk than is the cow in transferring ingested vitamin D to her milk."

Ultra-violet irradiation increased the vitamin D activity of dried molds used as a supplement in the rations of lactating cows to increase the vitamin D content of their milk. The college found the most rapid increase in vitamin D potency of milk during the first few days after feeding of the irradiated dried molds was begun; and that the vitamin D content of the milk declined very rapidly when the feeding of the irradiated molds was discontinued.

Henhouse Achievements

A small black hen owned by Mrs. Victoria Alvarez, near Houston, Tex., cinched her job and her home when she laid a six-ounce egg.

Artistic Ella, a 2-year-old hen at Kinloch, Mo., spent several days laying several eggs that were covered with curious projections not unlike a relief map of the Ozark mountains. The artistry must have been painful because after a few days Ella returned to laying normal eggs.

Egg Mashers

By C. W. SIEVERT, Chicago, Ill.

A pullet or hen requires a definite amount of feed each day in order to keep up its body weight. In addition to this, it also requires a certain amount of feed from which to make eggs. All the food value that is put into the egg must be present in the feed material that the hen eats, with the exception of material such as vitamin D which may be derived from the sunlight.

Various experiment stations have published information regarding the amount of feed required by the laying hen. The agreement is quite close between the various stations. As an example, we can take the figures gathered by the Kentucky Experiment Station and published in their Circular No. 186. They show the daily amount of feed required per 100 hens as follows: Leghorns, 20½; wyandottes, 22; Rhode Island reds, 23; and plymouth rocks, 24½ lbs.

This total amount of feed indicates the entire intake of all kinds of feed by the hen. It includes both grain and mash feed. When an all mash feeding program is followed, then the entire ration is in that shape. When the regular type of mash is used, then approximately half the ration is mash and the other half is grain. It is also possible to use mash concentrates along with larger amounts of grain, but the total amount of feed consumed will be in accordance with the above table. In cold weather somewhat more feed is used and in warm weather somewhat less. Hens laying at a rate of 60 to 70% may require somewhat more feed.

The Regular Mash Feed has a protein concentration of 18 to 20% and is fed with grain feed made from cracked or whole grain, or the usual commercial types of scratch feed. Regular types of mashes are usually of such a concentration that half mash and half grain are fed. It is possible to make a mash feed a little more concentrated in which case a little less mash and a little more grain feed should be fed. It is also well to keep in mind the fact that in cold weather more grain is required than in moderate weather. When chickens are laying heavily more mash is required.

Since mashes are usually fed in hoppers, one must be careful to have enough hopper space to take care of the chickens. Under-feeding of mash during heavy egg production sometimes results in cessation of production and a neck molt. Under-feeding can often be traced to insufficient hopper space.

The regular type of egg mash, which is fed with scratch feed or whole grains, is still the most popular way of feeding mash. Most egg mash formulas are of the regular type, and most mash feed that is purchased is of the regular type.

All Mash is really the result of grinding the scratch grain and adding it to the regular type mash. This results in a mash containing about twice as much grain as the regular type, and a corresponding lowering of the protein content. All mash egg mashes will have a protein content of 13 to 16%.

When feeding the all mash type of egg mash one must be sure to have sufficient hopper space because it takes quite a little bit longer for chickens to eat their full requirement of feed when all of it is ground.

The Concentrate Type is a comparatively new type of mash that has not yet been generally advocated. It consists of the feeding of a mixture of feed concentrates along with comparatively large amounts of grain. The concentrate consists of the protein concentrates and minerals only. This results in a complete ration consisting of four or five parts of scratch feed or whole grain with one part of the concentrate.

It is possible to get good egg production by

feeding grain to the birds and supplying them with nothing but liquid skim milk to drink. In this way they must consume enough milk to furnish them with the necessary protein with which to balance the grain. The concentrate idea is the means whereby the protein needed to balance the grains is furnished in dry form so that it is not necessary to furnish the entire protein requirement in the shape of liquid milk.

Program for Oregon Feed Dealers

The annual convention of the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n (formerly Oregon Division, Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n), will open at the Multnomah Hotel, Portland, at 2 p. m., May 24.

Dr. W. T. Johnson, poultry pathologist, will be the principal speaker, covering latest developments in poultry diseases.

A 2-hour program of entertainment has been arranged to follow the banquet in the evening. A golf tournament is being planned.

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Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Elevator capacity at Milwaukee—4,000,000 bushels on C. & N. W. Railway.

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Feed Products

**CONSIGNMENTS,
GRAIN COMMISSION
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*Your consignments given careful
personal attention.*



KELLY DUPLEX

Cracked Corn Machine

It cuts, grades, aspirates,
polishes and sacks the corn.

Write for details on this
NEW 1935 MODEL

Everything
for Mill and Elevator

The Duplex Mill & Mfg. Co.
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Poultry Production

by Lippincott and Card

(5th Edition—Revised)

Every elevator that grinds and mixes poultry feeds needs this new, quick-reference volume, devoted to practical management of poultry enterprises. Prepared by noted authorities, it includes 238 illustrations. Considers culling, prevention and cure of diseases, incubation, brooding, housing, ventilation, etc., and gives 63 pages to selection and compounding of feeds, to feeding methods and the nutrient requirements of poultry.

Bound in cloth, 723 pages, fully cross indexed. Weight 4 lbs. Price, \$4.00, plus postage.

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332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Lamb Rations Compared

A ration of shelled corn, cotton seed meal, silage, limestone and bone meal proved to be the most profitable of eight different combinations fed to western lambs during the 25th annual lamb feeding test conducted by the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station.

The most profitable ration in the 1935 tests which was fed to lot No. 3, consisted of 64 per cent by weight of silage, 31 per cent shelled corn, 4.5 per cent cotton seed meal, and 0.5 per cent equal parts of limestone and steamed bone meal. The 24 lambs receiving this mixture made an average gain of 29.4 pounds in 60 days and showed a profit of 65 cents per lamb.

The lambs used for the tests, which were started Jan. 25, were purchased on the Chicago market and averaged 55 pounds apiece when they were unloaded in Lafayette, Ind., at the start of the experiment. They were divided into eight groups with as nearly as possible equal types in each group. At the end of 60 days the lambs were sold on the market and averaged 54 cents profit for 198 lambs.

The next most profitable ration, which was fed to lot 4, consisted of shelled corn, dry rendered tankage, silage, with clover hay every fifth day, and showed a profit of 60 cents per lamb and an average gain of 30.2 pounds per lamb. Lot 6, which received shelled corn, equal parts of dry rendered tankage and garbage tankage, silage and clover hay every day, made an average gain of 29.3 pounds and a profit of 58 cents per lamb.

The other rations, which caused the lots to which they were fed to average between 41 cents to 57 cents per lamb, were as follows:

Lot 1, shelled corn, cotton seed meal, silage, limestone, with clover hay every fifth day: average gain 29.6 pounds with an average profit of 57 cents.

Lot 8, shelled corn, cotton seed meal, silage, clover hay every fifth day; average gain 24.8 pounds with an average profit of 55 cents per lamb.

Lot 2, shelled corn, cotton seed meal, silage,

steamed bone meal, with clover hay every fifth day: average gain 29.1 pounds with an average profit of 53 cents per lamb.

Lot 7, shelled corn, cotton seed meal, silage, with clover hay every day: average gain 30.9 pounds with an average profit of 48 cents per lamb.

Lot 5, shelled corn, garbage tankage, silage, clover hay every fifth day: average gain 25.9 pounds with an average profit of 41 cents per lamb.

A comparison of meat tankage, garbage tankage, and cotton seed meal as protein supplements was made in lots 8, 6, 5, and 4. And a comparison to determine the value of limestone and steamed bone meal in rations containing little or no legume hay was made in lots 8, 3, 2, and 1.

Uniform Feed Law

An outstanding effort to be made at the national convention of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n this year is expected to be discussions on a proposed uniform feed law. Representative com'ites from both this ass'n and the Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials have worked toward a uniform feed law since 1909.

The merits of a uniform feed law are obvious. From the standpoint of the officials it means a uniform enforcement practice. For the manufacturers it means employment of uniform labeling, and elimination of the errors that frequently occur, when tags satisfactory in one state are applied on shipments moving to another.

It is an accepted fact that many of the court cases on misbranding that now occur rest not upon intentional mislabeling of products, but upon such errors as are bound to creep into the output of any large organization thru physical impossibility of direct supervision by the management.

For the benefit of both the feed manufacturers and the feed control officials it is to be hoped that the two organizations will adjust their differences at this year's conventions.

Feeding for the Unborn Calves

By JOHN M. EVVARD, formerly of Iowa State College

The fitting ration had best run somewhere between 11 and 14% protein, maybe even more than 14% if the cow is thin and needs to be fleshed considerably.

Superior fitting rations built specifically for feeding during the dry period may, when rightly compounded, be built of such high grade ingredients as the following among others: soy bean oil meal, linseed oil meal, wheat bran, good old yellow corn meal, plump oats coarsely ground, the appetite and health promoter, sweet cane molasses or black strap, and an adequate supply of minerals in the hundred pounds of feed.

These minerals need to be emphasized: kiln dried salt, a high technical grade of calcium carbonate, a good phosphate such as bone meal or di-calcium phosphate, a proven iron carrier, a sufficiency of potassium iodide, and an adequate copper compound.

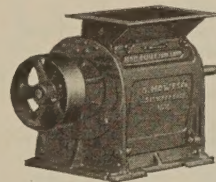
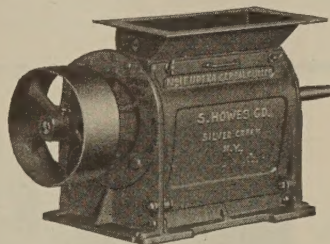
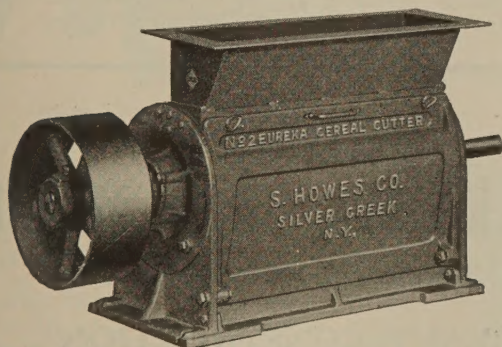
If it is at all possible be sure to put the prospective mother cows on green feed in the growing season, high class pastures, as it were, with good green alfalfa hay or other successful legume hays in the non-growing season. In the suitable fall time, soiling crops of sudan grass, corn forage and others may be pressed into yeoman service. If soiling crops are not available and the green pastures are gone one may resort to corn silage and leguminous hays to splendid advantage. And for Heaven's sake do not squeeze the pennies when providing adequate feeds during the dry, resting, or pre-birth period.

In the last week before calving many have found a daily allowed bran mash in the evening an advantage in promoting a desirable laxative condition and in tuning up the body for the strenuous hour or so of calf birth.

A slip in every bag showing how much of the cost of the flour is represented by the processing tax has been suggested by millers.

EUREKA CORN CUTTERS

"The machines that made steel-cut corn famous"



equipped with power-saving
Timken roller bearings.

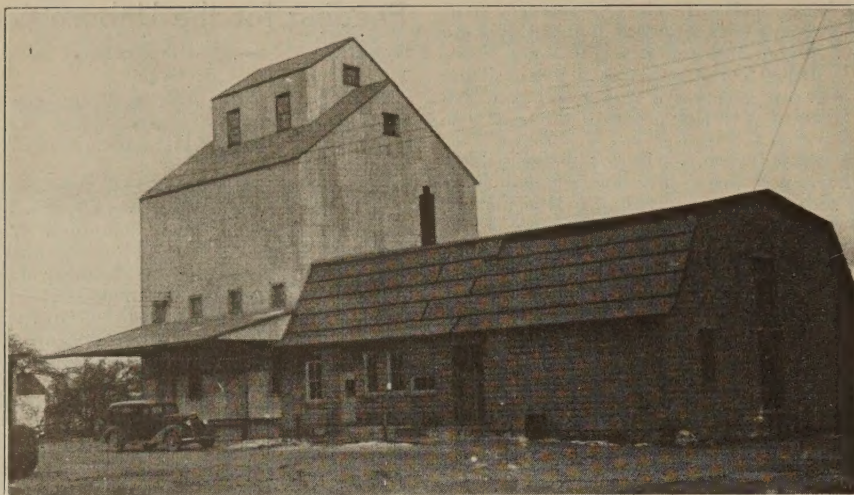
No. 2—6000-8000 lbs. capacity. No. 1—4000-6000 lbs. No. 0—2400-3000 lbs. No. 00—1500-2000 lbs.

Eureka Corn Cutters are economical producers of the largest amounts of clean-cut, attractive, uniform steel-cut corn of the best quality. The greatest proportion of the product is of large or medium size as desired, with minimum by-product, and the evenly cut corn produced does not require polishing. Eureka Corn Cutters of all sizes are fitted with quick-change one-piece cage screens and knives of high-grade cutlery steel. Ask for descriptive catalog.



S. HOWES CO., Inc.
SILVER CREEK, N. Y.





Wallace & Morley's New Elevator at Akron, Mich.

New Michigan Elevator

To replace a burned structure at Akron, Mich., the Wallace & Morley Co., of Bay Port, built a 40x36 ft. frame, iron-clad structure on the old foundation, adjoining a concrete block warehouse and office structure that survived the blaze. The height of the new structure is 40 ft. and it is surmounted by a 24x18 ft. Texas.

Its full basement is 7½ ft. deep. Bulk storage space for grain and beans is in 12 overhead bins, built 2x4 in. cribbing.

Machinery in the new house includes a Master Cleaner, a standard cleaner, an improved ear corn sheller, two legs and spouting to receive grain and to serve the machines. A 24 in. single runner attrition mill is set on a platform above the level of the work floor so that it will discharge ground feed direct into a bagger. This is run by a 40 h.p. electric motor direct-connected to the mill. All the other motors in the elevator are fully inclosed and self-ventilating. Each cleaner is run by a 10 h.p. motor. On the feed mill and grain receiving legs are 3 h.p. motors. The sheller is run with a 5 h.p. motor.

Grain receipts are weighed in either of two 100 bu. Fairbanks hopper scales. Bulk weighing of coal and similarly handled items is over a 10 ton Fairbanks truck scale.

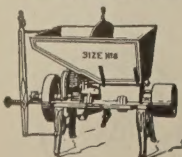
The new elevator is operating under the local management of W. J. Davidson.

Southern Rice Millers have been favored with a suspension until July 31 of the Code clause against running any machine more than 96 hours per week, by special authority of the N.I.R.B.

BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

"COMBINATION" MILLS



Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

THE N. P. BOWSHER CO.
SOUTH BEND INDIANA

Tariff on Concentrates Opposed

Opposition to the Byrd-Bland bill, offered in Congressional circles to restrict imports of feed concentrates and vegetable oils, with a heavy duty, has developed among western feeders and feed handlers.

The bill proposes a duty of 1c per pound, or \$20 per ton, on tankage, animal and vegetable scraps, cake, oil cake, and oil cake meal, including fish and marine animal meal.

Heavy freight rates on domestic production of these commodities to the west coast have led the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n to protest the bill. The ass'n protests that the duty is unwarranted and would burden them with excessive costs.

New Feed Trade-Marks

Vitamax Mills, St. Louis, Mo., have registered the word "Vitamax" as trade-mark No. 351,833, for live stock and poultry feeds.

The Central Soya Co., Decatur, Ind., has registered the words "Master Soy" as a trade-mark, No. 358,908, for stock food consisting of soybean oil meal with minerals.

Adulterations and Misbrandings

Norman Oil Mill Co., Norman, Okla., pleaded guilty and was fined \$25 for shipment of a quantity of misbranded cottonseed cake from Oklahoma into Kansas in October, 1933. Labels called for 100 lbs. net weight, but each of a large number of the sacks contained a lower weight.

Chickasha Cotton Oil Co., trading at Lawton, Okla., pleaded guilty to shipping a quantity of misbranded cottonseed cake or meal from Oklahoma into Kansas about Nov. 23, 1932. The product contained less than the 43% protein and more than the 12% crude fiber declared on the labels. A fine of \$25 imposed.

Larabee Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, Mo., pleaded guilty and was fined \$10 for shipment of adulterated gray shorts from Missouri into Kansas in November, 1932. The product was alleged adulterated because brown shorts, containing 7.99% crude fiber had been substituted for gray shorts containing not over 6% crude fiber, which the product purported to be.

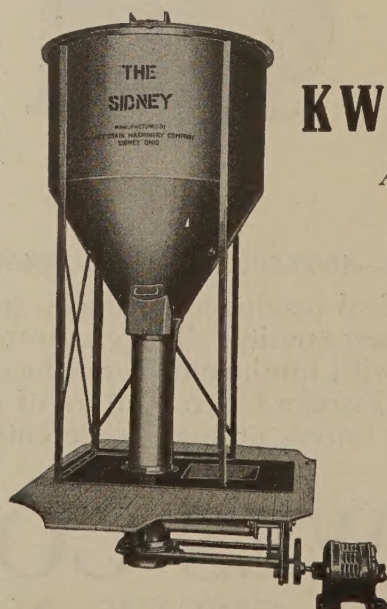
Wheat Holding Policy Attacked

In the annual report of the Liverpool Corn Trade Ass'n, published Apr. 24, it is claimed Canada has not complied with article four of the Ottawa agreement, which provided the preference may be removed if at any time the empire producers were unable or unwilling to offer wheat at prices not exceeding world prices.

The report says a deputation of British millers recently approached the secretary for the Dominions at London, and represented the high price asked for Canadian wheat as compared with the Argentine was a result of the Canadian government's "holding policy," and was a breach of this stipulation.

While the article was not, perhaps, intentionally drafted with too much precision, the report adds, "yet taken from one angle Canada should have forfeited her preference long before now."

At the annual meeting of the American Cotton Mfrs. Ass'n at Augusta, Ga., Apr. 25, its president, W. D. Anderson, demanded that Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace resign and take Professor Tugwell with him.



SIDNEY KWIK-MIX FEED MIXER

A Perfect Batch In Every Mix

HEAVY CONSTRUCTION

QUIET OPERATION

FAST MIXING

Write for Details

ALSO

TRUCK DUMPS — FEED GRINDERS
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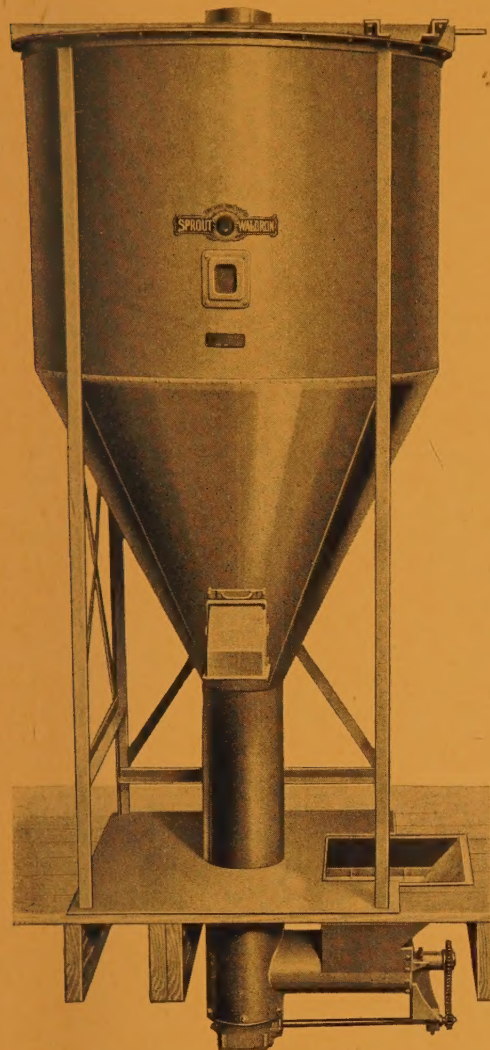
The Sidney Grain Machinery Co.
Sidney, Ohio

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

An Efficient Batch Mixer

A batch mixer that fits readily into the feed department of any grain handling plant is illustrated in the engraving herewith.

The ton size needs only 4 ft. square and can be installed under a 12-ft. ceiling. Coming from the factory completely assembled in one unit it is easily installed without a millwright by



Modern Vertical Batch Mixer.

bolting to floor, attaching belt or connecting wires to motor.

The material to be mixed drops thru an opening in floor and is fed by a large size spiral conveyor into mixing chamber. The feed is so rapid material never accumulates in the hopper or on the floor.

The large diameter vertical mixing conveyor is of special pitch and is jacketed at proper point to prevent material arching in the chamber. Anti-friction bearings are used on both top and bottom drive shafts, the vertical conveyor being supported on roller thrust bearings for economy of power and long service.

Glass windows in the dust tight cast iron frame enable the operator or the patron to convince themselves that the material is being continuously agitated.

Quiet operation and smooth running are obtained by having totally inclosed steel cut gears, roller chain drive to screw, V-belt drive from motor. The gears are made of nickel alloy steel lasting for years, running in oil tight cases so no grease can escape.

Added optional equipment is a ball bearing eccentric operated vibrating steel platform to be placed directly under sacking spout to fill bags without any labor on the part of operator. The machine is driven by belt or motor, as desired, with the motor on top or on side. Motor can

also be connected to bottom shaft by V-belt drive. Where desired the mixer is furnished with feed-in above floor level.

Designed primarily for the blending of poultry and dairy feeds it is adaptable to most mixing problems requiring a uniform finished product at a minimum operating expense and low initial investment. Additional information will be furnished readers of the Journals addressing the manufacturers, Sprout, Waldron & Co.

Minerals in the Complete Ration

When farm feeds are short, there is always a tendency to feed only what is on hand and pay little or no attention to adding those important ingredients that are needed to balance up the ration and make it complete. The easiest and surest way to save food and cut food costs is to add to the ration those important ingredients required for health, growth and production. By doing this the same amount of feed will not only go further but costs of the ration will be reduced, says the Mineral Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

Especially in dry years, farm feeds are apt to be lacking in such minerals as calcium, phosphorus, iodine, iron and possibly copper and manganese. One of the best ways to furnish these is by adding to the ration a mineral mixture developed for this particular purpose,—one in which each of these minerals is blended in the proper proportion. Such a mineral supplement, while less than 2% of the ration is mighty important in maintaining health and in getting the most value out of the other feeds.

Feeding a complete ration is a very important step in saving feed. Experiment Stations have found that where corn and grass alone were used to feed hogs, it required 12 bushels of corn to make 100 lbs. of pork. On the other hand, adding a protein and mineral supplement to this ration cut the corn consumption in half. With the present high price of corn, this saving is a real item in feeding hogs.

Poultry fed a complete ration will eat 25% less feed than birds fed on just grain feeds. Dairy cattle and beef cattle produce much more economically when the ration is not only balanced but made complete in every way with the necessary minerals and proteins.

Adding proper proteins and minerals to farm rations not only saves feed, but they put livestock in better condition and save on veterinary bills. As a rule, increased production will pay

for the extra cost several times over, and at the same time it prevents the waste of valuable grain and hay. This is the simplest and easiest way to stretch out the feed supply.

Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton for standard bran and gray shorts for June delivery:

	St. Louis		Kansas City	
	Bran	Shorts	Bran	Shorts
Mar. 16.....	19.25	22.40	17.50	22.25
Mar. 23.....	19.50	22.90	18.75	22.15
Mar. 30.....	19.75	23.40	19.25	23.25
Apr. 6.....	19.60	23.00	18.75	23.25
Apr. 13.....	21.50	25.40	21.50	26.50
Apr. 20.....	23.80	27.50	22.00	27.00
Apr. 27.....	21.50	25.75	20.20	25.50
May 4.....	20.50	24.90	19.10	24.40

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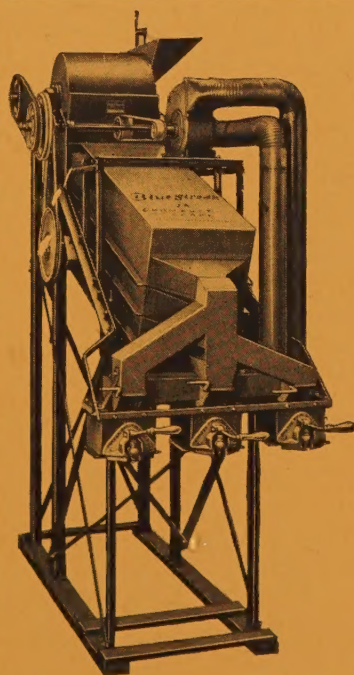
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The picture shows a HOWE 2,000-bushel Hopper Scale being tested at the factory before shipment. This scale is one of four installed in a large Western elevator.

